

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## STRIKE AT LAWRENCE THEME OF SETH LOW FOR CIVIC FEDERATION

It Shows, He Says in Annual Address at Convention, Capital and Labor Are at Variance in United States

## PRAISE FOR UNIONS

Industrial Peace and Efficiency to Be Found by Employers Cooperating With Them Fully, Speaker Says

WASHINGTON—Just as the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France came up for action in the Senate today, as the most forward step ever taken for international peace, the National Civic Federation opened its twelfth annual meeting, which for three days will be devoted to a discussion of the best methods of promoting "industrial peace and progress."

After President Taft had addressed the delegates who came from 30 states, Seth Low, president of the federation, delivered his annual address, in which he said that the Lawrence strike and similar occurrences in many places "are episodes of such a character as to awaken the most serious reflection." They show, he said, that the relations between capital and labor in this country are far from satisfactory.

"The pathway to industrial peace and industrial efficiency is to be found in the hearty cooperation of employers with labor unions, in the confident expectation that when the right of workingmen to collective bargaining passes unchallenged in practise, the right of workingmen to forgo collective bargaining if they wish to do so will be equally unchallenged," he said.

"So long as an employer uses non-union labor as a weapon to make collective bargaining on the part of his employees impossible the conflicts which have heretofore marked the transition from autocratic to democratic industry must be expected to continue. In a day when China has become a republic in the family of nations, the trend toward the conduct of industry by mutual agreement between employer and employee would appear to be irresistible."

He said that the "open shop, ordinarily, is not a shop where union and non-union men work side by side, but a shop from which union men are excluded if they live up to union principles."

And if the various organizations of employers persist in their efforts to crush unionism, he said, the states and Congress will curb them with drastic legislation.

"Some of the largest corporations in this country offend in practise," he said, "against the primary law of fairness, the right of workers to collective bargaining through leaders of their own choice and in doing they are, in my judgment, more responsible for the growth of revolutionary socialism than all other agencies combined."

Mr. Low praised the American Federation of Labor, but of Samuel Gompers he said:

"It is impossible to deny that Mr. Gompers, as president of the American Federation of Labor, made a lamentable mistake when the McNamara's were arrested, not in assuming their innocence, but in attacking as an enemy of organized labor everybody who believed them guilty. He should have remembered they might be guilty. If the federation in the future wishes to command public sympathy and confidence, it must be prompt to disown all violence connected with the cause of labor."

Mr. Low discussed the growth of "revolutionary socialism," as typified by the Industrial Workers of the World. They, he said, "are seeking a social revolution instead of a social evolution."

He criticized the management of the Lawrence strike. Only under the plan of the American Federation of Labor, he said, can this country hope to have strikes prevented as it "maintains that though the interests of capital and of labor are not identical they are usually reconcilable."

Some folks pass their Monitors along systematically to a selected list of friends and neighbors. System is a good thing, and the Monitor is serving of the best.

## BROADER LAWS FOR HOLDING UTILITIES' SECURITIES URGED

Gas and Electric Commissioners Have a Hearing on Measure for Codification of Present Statutes

## QUESTIONS RAISED

Samuel H. Pillsbury appeared before the legislative committee on public lighting today and advocated broader legislation in regard to the holding of stock of gas, electric light, heat and power companies.

W. Rodman Peabody, counsel for several lighting companies, argued for more specific statutes as to the application to various kinds of companies so that these concerns may be certain as to the section under which they are operating. There was no opposition and the hearing was closed.

It was pointed out by the board that some companies incorporated under the "business corporation law of 1903" are carrying on by indirect the gas and electric light business, which is expressly excluded from incorporation under that act. This is being done through the agency of a holding company.

In a bill to so change the law as to prevent this indirect violation of the law which the board has submitted it is provided that "a corporation organized under the business corporation law, shall not, without the authority of the General Court, own or control more than 10 per cent of the capital stock of a corporation organized under the general or special laws of the commonwealth, for the purpose of carrying on within the commonwealth the business of a gas or electric light, heat or power company."

In this connection the board says in its report:

"Companies may lawfully be organized to hold and own the whole or a majority of the stock of other corporations, domestic or foreign, but there has been considerable doubt whether a holding company so organized may own the whole or a majority of the capital stock of two or more gas or electric light, heat or power companies. During the past year, however, the question has been definitely raised, and the attorney-general has ruled not only that a holding company so organized may do this, but that a holding company may be incorporated for the express purpose of so doing."

The board is unwilling to believe that, had the question been explicitly brought to the attention of the Legislature when this act was under consideration, it would have so framed the business corporation law as to permit a corporation to carry on by indirect any of the businesses which are expressly excluded from incorporation under that act. The board, therefore, recommends that corporations organized under the act referred to be prohibited from owning the whole or a controlling interest in the capital stock of a gas or electric light, heat or power company."

The board further says that considerable confusion has resulted from the use in the law of terms, the definition of which are not clear. The terms "power" and "electric light" as applied to companies manufacturing electricity are cited as illustrations.

"A distinction between 'electric light' and 'power' companies was evidently intended by the various statutes," says the board, "and for this reason, as a practical question of administration and policy, this distinction has been observed, but the rapid development in the methods of generating, transmitting and selling electricity, and its more varied and extended use, have tended to make this distinction somewhat uncertain and increasingly difficult of application. Indeed, the board for some time past has been in a measure compelled to act on the theory that an electricity supply company is engaged in selling electrical energy or power, even though it may be still within the statutory designation of an 'electric light' company, and that its obligations and duties are not necessarily controlled by the use which its customers may make of the electricity supplied."

## SCENES AT THE LAWRENCE STATION DESCRIBED AT CONGRESS HEARING



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

House committee on rules hearing testimony of children. Representative Wilson is standing in foreground and seated back of him is one of the boy strikers

WASHINGTON—More members of the Lawrence strikers' committee testified before the House rules committee today. Their statements concerned the alleged abuse of women at the Lawrence railroad station.

Mrs. Taft, wife of the President, entered the room and took a place on the platform with the committee. She watched the witnesses closely and listened intently to the testimony.

Samuel Knebel from Philadelphia was the next witness. He declared that when he reached Lawrence the streets were filled with soldiers, police and detectives. On the day he planned to take the children from Lawrence, he said, Marshal Sullivan personally told him:

"Those children will not leave Lawrence."

Mr. Knebel described dramatically the scene at the station and declared that many women were clubbed by the police.

Mr. Knebel said that after the hearing the children were dragged from their parents.

"Why?" asked Representative Pou.

"To be taken to the poor house."

"But," interrupted Representative Stanley, "I thought they violated the in-

terstate commerce law to keep these children with their parents. Surely you must be mistaken in saying they tried to separate them!"

"No, this is what they did," said Knebel.

"What on earth did they want to lock the children up for?" demanded Representative Pou.

"I don't know, ask them," said Knebel.

"Were any of these bad children?"

"Did any of them carry firearms or dangerous weapons?" asked Representative Henry.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Knebel.

"Were these children tried?" asked Mr. Pou.

"Yes, they were. The mothers were fined."

"This is the most serious thing we have developed so far," said Mr. Pou, "and I wish you would have put on the stand everyone who knows anything about the way these children were locked up in that place."

## CHINA NOW QUIETER AND DR. SUN YAT SEN WILL GO TO PEKING

(By the United Press)

TOKIO, Japan—Peking, Tientsin and the central provinces of China are quieting down after the disorders caused by mutinous soldiers.

The Japanese legislature has been convened with the powers and has offered to send an army corps to keep order in China if needed. It is not believed here, however, that the powers will take advantage of this offer.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen and the Nanking cabinet will go to Peking and install Yuan Shih Kai as President. This step is expected to end the disturbances in the north.

(By the United Press)

TIENTSIN—A delegation of Japanese troops started today for Paotung-fu to suppress the rioting there and protect all foreign interests.

(By the United Press)

SHANGHAI—Reports of disturbances in many provinces in central and in much of southern China were received here today. Parties of bandits, made up for the most part of deserters from the army, are pillaging.

A report was current here today that Chefoo had been pillaged by mutinous troops, who afterward set fire to the city. Wires are down and it is impossible to ascertain the exact facts.

The provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi are today largely in the possession of the turbulent element. Foreigners in these provinces have taken refuge in the missions where the native Christians are also being cared for.

It is stated here that foreign warships are patrolling the southern China rivers. Japanese troops have been sent from Port Arthur and Russian troops from Harbin to reinforce the foreign garrisons at Tientsin and Peking.

In addition, Sun Yat Sen, who led the revolutionary movement, and Vice-President-elect Li Hung Heng have started from Nanking for Peking. They are escorted by 2000 picked veterans of the recent campaign who will take with them rapid-fire guns and munitions and restore order in the capital.

## JUAREZ QUIET IS REPORTED

WASHINGTON—Juarez, Mexico, is reported quiet. Col. E. Z. Steever, in command of the troops on the American side, wired the war department, that the rebel force in the garrison across the river numbered nearly 4000 men.

Lieut.-Col. Galbraith, at Ft. Huachua, Ariz., advised the department that Americans in Sonora, the Mexican state bordering Arizona, were in no peril.

## DIRECT PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY QUESTION TO COME BEFORE SENATE

In the state Senate at this afternoon's session it is expected a definite stand will be taken on the pending direct presidential primary legislation.

It is said at the State House that the first motion, when the subject is reached in the orders of the day, is likely to be one by Senator Tinkham of Boston to substitute the Senate bill providing for direct choice of delegates at large as well as district delegates, and permitting the expression of preferences for President and Vice-President, for the Senate bill which was reported by the committee on election laws.

Senator Harry N. Stearns of Cambridge is expected to urge his amendment to the committee's bill, providing a different wording of section three and giving opportunity for expression of presidential preferences. If the measure gets far enough, Mr. Stearns looked

for a motion to suspend the rules to obtain final action by the Senate and to pass the bill to the House today.

It is said to be the plan of Republicans in line with the state organization, decided on in conference on Monday, to put through a measure for direct election of district delegates to the national convention, but omitting the provision giving voters opportunity to express their preferences directly for President and Vice-President.

It was said here today that a new proposition looking to settle the textile strike has been received by the strike committee. From a Boston man who is acting as intermediary it was said that the failure of the mill owners to break the strike by posting notices offering a slight increase in wages was responsible for unofficial consideration of plans for another offer.

The much discussed 5 per cent minimum offer, which the strikers say is too low for their consideration, was explained today by William Yates, one of its leaders.

"The most numerous crafts in the mills such as are employed in the combing and carding rooms, where 16,500 people are employed," said Mr. Yates, "receive weekly incomes of from \$5 to \$7 per week."

"On the basis of \$6 per week a 5 per cent offer of the manufacturers, which is the only figure they have named in their indefinite proposal, would mean an increase in money to the many workers in these crafts of 13 or 14 cents a week, as the manufacturers admit that the proposed new scale is based on a 54 instead of a 56-hour week. It is fair to state, however, that the manufacturers say they will increase the wages of the lower paid crafts in excess of 5 per cent, but they do not mention any other figure."

Col. E. Leroy Sweetser, who has been in command of militiamen stationed here since the big textile strike began eight weeks ago, today was relieved of duty. He was succeeded by Col. Franklin R. Joy, first corps of cadets, who is expected to remain in charge during the rest of the militia's stay here.

The school orchestra will play, there will be singing by the children and then the unveiling of the picture will take place. Elias H. Marston, principal of the school, will accept the picture on behalf of the school.

The portrait is in oil giving a side view of Wendell Phillips standing, three quarter length.

CITIZENSHIP FOR PORTO RICO

WASHINGTON—The House passed a bill granting citizenship to the people of Porto Rico. The measure now will go to the Senate.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States ..... 20  
To Foreign Countries ..... 40

SALESMANSHIP COURSE TO CLOSE

Closing session of the course in salesmanship at the Y. M. C. Union hall will be held this evening, when Prof. Colin A. Scott will speak. Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., director of the course, and Col. Frank L. Locke, president of the Union, will sum up the results of the course.

## BOTH SIDES HEARD ON BILL REBATING TAX ON BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Merits of Mayor's Measure Urged Before Legislative Committee by J. J. Corbett of City Law Department

## SAID TO BE ILLEGAL

Opponents Contend There Is No More Reason for Exemption Than in Case of the Art Museum

Mayor Fitzgerald's bill providing in effect that the Boston opera house may be exempt from taxation, was considered by the committee on cities of the Legislature today. Joseph J. Corbett of the city law department appearing in favor of the bill, while it was opposed by Frank Seiberlich of Jamaica Plain.

Mr. Corbett said the fact that Boston has an opera house is due primarily to the benefice of one man who has enabled Boston to hear the finest artists in the world at a considerable financial loss to himself. The city, he said, looks upon the opera house as an educational institution and as such it should receive the same privileges that are extended to other educational institutions.

He was asked how much would be available for the institution under the terms of the mayor's bill and replied that the property is assessed for \$500,000, and the city's tax rate is \$16.40 and that would yield about \$80,000 a year.

Chairman Newhall asked what the schedule of tickets was, and Mr. Corbett replied that tickets could be obtained for 50 cents, but Mr. Seiberlich interrupted to remark that the lowest price was \$1, and a person must climb 116 steps to reach those seats. The chairman then inquired how many of the poorer classes who would have to bear the burden if this money were taken out of the tax levy are able to attend the performances, and Mr. Corbett replied that many of them did. He urged that the Legislature should encourage anything which tends to improve the surroundings and the education of the people, whether it be the opera house or the art museum.

Senator Denny expressed the opinion that the art museum is even more of an educational institution than the opera house, but the committee had already rejected a similar proposal for that.

Mr. Seiberlich said the opera house was a business proposition, and the bill an example of class legislation.

The situation is critical. The price of food is going up daily. The abandonment of freight trains by the various railroads has curtailed the milk supply of the cities. Fresh meats are at a premium, while the store of salt and smoked foodstuffs is rapidly being diminished. Canned goods are being exhausted, although the dealers have doubled their prices. Flour for bread is running low.

All this and more was made plain by the premier today when the three-cornered conference between the miners, operators and government was resumed. He made his appeal on the ground of humanity and asked the miners to go back to work and trust to Parliament to enforce their chief demand, the establishment of a minimum wage scale.

The men said that they were working under the instructions of the rank and file. The entire situation had been canvassed, the premier was told, before the referendum vote was taken and it was agreed that want would be preferable to a continuation of existing conditions where the majority of the miners and their assistants, now on strike, were unable to earn more than enough to pay for the costliest kind of food.

The men told the premier they believed that if they went back to work he would be unable to force a minimum wage bill through Parliament. They said that it would be opposed by the manufacturers everywhere who would argue that it savored of paternalism and, if applied to the coal industry, would immediately have to be extended to every avocation.

There is said to be no hope of foreign assistance. The coal en route or ordered from America will hardly be sufficient to provide fuel for heating and cooking purposes in the big cities. French coal is not on the market and a strike of coal miners is impending in Germany.

The general council of the miners today declined the offer made by the railway employees union to order a sympathetic strike on all of the railroads to force pressure on the operators in favor of the miners.

Because of the coal strike the sailings of the American line steamers Philadelphia on March 13 and New York on March 20 have been cancelled.

## EXPOSITION BILL DELAYED

Consideration of the bill for a Massachusetts commission on the Panama-Pacific exposition was postponed till Thursday by the committee on federal relation of the Legislature.

## FIRE IN EASTON

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**TWO HARVARD STUDENTS  
TAKE A WALK TO LEXFORD**

Pedestrians Don Several Suits of Clothing and This Proves the Cause of Very Embarrassing Results

**PRIDE HATH A FALL**

BY JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK  
THE indulgent reader may recollect that in our last paper we gave him a glimpse at what goes on in the inn that stands upon one side of our town square, another side of which is occupied by the town hall, the district court and the police station. It is not by hazard that we give these details, but shall ask the reader to remember them and to trust our promise that later we shall weave them into our narrative with what skill we may. Having heard this much the reader is requested to know that—

Once upon a time there were two young men, Stukeley and Carew who shall call them, that were undergraduate members of a seat of learning known as Harvard University, situated in Cambridge in the county of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Stukeley was a Somersetshire man whose parents had wisely decided to send him to Harvard that he might imbibe the wide, free air of untrammeled democracy, and Carew, like so many of his name, came of a Devon stock, but his father, being established in business in the United States for many years, his son was in many ways virtually an American, though retaining much of the training he had received when a child in England. They were in their second year at Cambridge and were having a very good time, feeling more and more confident of being able to grapple with any great political or social problem that an anxious country might call upon them to handle. But they did not give an undue amount of time to their books, wisely choosing a wholesome amount of bodily relaxation that they might enjoy their work the more, thus combining urbanity with industry.

The month of January with its frolic moods was drawing to a close, when one day after luncheon there was a knock at Stukeley's door and Carew came in.

"Stukeley, it's Saturday and you've no grinding to do. Let's walk out to Lexford, spend the night and come back in the morning."

So the two comrades decided to walk to Lexford, some 14 or 15 miles away. The air of Cambridge is exceedingly mild and soft, but curiously enough the moment that one leaves the city limits a shrewder, more piping air is encountered. Our young friends knew this and not wishing to encumber themselves with great-coats very sensibly put on

**AT THE THEATERS**

**BOSTON**  
BOSTON—"The Little Rebel,"  
B. KEEFTH—"Vandalie,"  
CASTLE SQUARE—"Private Secretary,"  
COLONIAL—"The Rose Maid,"  
HOLLIS—"James K. Hackett,"  
MAJESTIC—"The Chocolate Soldier,"  
MAGNIFICENT—"Come Back, Bill,"  
PLYMOUTH—"The Deep Purple,"  
SHUBERT—"As a Man Should Think,"  
TREMONT—"Man from Cooks."

**BOSTON CONCERTS**  
TUESDAY—Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m., recital of "The Girl of the Golden West,"  
Wednesday—8 p. m., soloist, violinist,  
and Lee Patterson, pianist, and  
FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m.,  
eighth Symphony rehearsal, Miss  
Maud Powell, soloist.  
SATURDAY—Steinert hall, 3 p. m., Zoellner  
string quartet concert; Symphony  
hall, 8 p. m., eighth Symphony  
concert, Miss Maud Powell, soloist.

**BOSTON OPERA HOUSE**  
TUESDAY—8 p. m., special performance  
of "The Girl of the Golden West,"  
WEDNESDAY—8 p. m., "L'Elphant Prod."  
FRIDAY—8 p. m., "Thaïs,"  
SATURDAY—2 p. m., production of Fran-  
cetti's "Germany"; 8 p. m., "Faust."

**NEW YORK**  
BELASCO—"David Warfield,"  
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah,"  
COHAN—"The Little Millionaire,"  
COPPERFIELD—"The Strings,"  
COSTER—"The Truth Wagon,"  
DALY—"Bird of Paradise,"  
EMMETT—"The Girl of the Golden West,"  
FULTON—"Elsie Ferguson,"  
GAILEY—"Officer 666,"  
HARRIS—"The Talker,"  
HUDSON—"The Signor,"  
KIRKBOCK-KIRK—"Kismet,"  
LYCEUM—"Preserving Mr. Pannure,"  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Oliver Twist,"  
REPUBLIC—"The Woman,"  
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel,"  
WALLACK'S—"Dinner."

**CHICAGO**  
CORT—"Kingbird,"  
GARRICK—"Little Women,"  
GRAND—"Officer 666,"  
LYRIC—"The Drama Players,"  
OLYMPIA—"The Woman,"  
OPERA HOUSE—"Lonesome Pine,"  
PRINCESS—"Bunty Pulls the Strings,"  
STUDEBAKER—"May Irwin."

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CUT ON THIS LINE

# Leading Events in Athletic World :: Rowing at Pennsylvania

## ROWING OUTLOOK AT PENNSYLVANIA IS NOT OVER PROMISING NOW

Several Good Oarsmen Have Been Lost to the Varsity During the Past Month

### WARD IS COACHING

PHILADELPHIA—Coach Ward of the University of Pennsylvania expects to have his own men on the water within a few days, and then at least four crews will be made up from varsity candidates, and five will be picked from the freshmen.

All the candidates for varsity and freshmen crews have been at work on the machines in the gymnasium since Feb. 15, and many have shown up well. It will require actual work on the river, however, to determine the relative abilities of the men.

A severe blow was dealt the prospects of a winning eight this season, by the announcement that Cartier will be ineligible to row. The veteran oarsman is behind in his studies in the law school, and the university committee on athletics, which is more strict than ever, decided that he should not be allowed to go in for athletics this season.

Additional discouragement comes with the fact that Reath, the star stroke, will not be able to row and to cap the climax, Farson, a winning member of last year's freshman crew, has been declared ineligible because of his studies.

Watrous is a strong contest for the varsity eight. He rowed bow on the first year crew last season and has acquired the "Ward sweep." Pennington, captain of the same crew, and Brown, stroke, should make good in the varsity four. Should Madeira, the present stroke of the four, be placed in the eight, Brown would probably take his place.

### Y. W. C. A. REPORTS THAT CONDITIONS ARE PROSPEROUS

Prosperity for the Y. W. C. A. is shown by the annual report presented today following the forty-sixth annual meeting held last night at 40 Berkeley street. The debt of \$70,000 has been reduced in a year to \$40,000 by the sale of the land on Warren avenue and the cancellation of the mortgage on it, and the payment of a further mortgage of \$5000 on the house, 10 Appleton street.

The boarding homes have continued their work of providing at a low cost a suitable home for the young woman who is either self-supporting or training for self-support," says the report. "Despite the high cost of living, the self-supporting young woman or the student may have her room and board with 10 pieces of washing weekly at a charge ranging from \$3.25 to \$6 a week.

"At the 40 Berkeley street house the demand for rooms continues greatly to exceed the supply. During the year 3035 guests were received, of whom 160 were counted as permanent members of the family."

### HARVARD SOCCER PRACTISE STARTS

Soccer football started at Harvard University with practice on Soldiers Field. Nearly 50 men reported to Coach Burgess and Capt. Byng for the first scrimmage.

In addition to the varsity candidates 16 men reported for the 1915 team which will be in charge of J. Swan, IL, who played on the varsity last year.

The first intercollegiate league game will take place March 23, when Harvard will line up against Cornell. It is probable that some preliminary games will be played with mill teams previous to the opening of the regular schedule.

### EXHIBIT OF LYNN PRODUCTS IS PLAN

LYNN, Mass.—Plans are being made for an exhibition at the state armory of manufactured articles, representative of Lynn's largest industries. Manufacturers in suburban places will also be invited to exhibit their products.

The exposition will open May 6 and close May 11. Capt. William C. Jones is general chairman of a committee having charge of the details.

#### EVENING DRESS FOR MEN

**THE DINNER SUIT**  
The dinner suit on Tuxedo, while not considered by many as proper outside of one's home, or occasions for men only; yet on account of its convenience and comfort, through the seasons, or informal card parties, it is not considered bad form, even if with ladies. With the Tuxedo should be worn the dinner jacket, grey, blue or grey dr. reserving the white tie and white waistcoat for the more formal occasions—receptions, weddings, formal dinners, and banquets, or on the occasions when the Tuxedo is not allowable. We make a specialty of evening clothes, and invite all gentlemen who appreciate fine work.

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## COLLEGE COACHES, NO. 76

Frank N. Quinby, Yale University

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With the return of Frank L. Quinby to this city last fall baseball coaching at Yale reverted to the old-time system of having a graduate coach, and as a result a new era in baseball here is expected. As Mr. Quinby expressed it: "The principal change in the system is the change from the coach to the captain as king. The coach is to remain in the background and act merely as adviser to the captain." Very strict disciplining is to be maintained in the squad and the players are to be held to training more strictly than has been the custom heretofore.

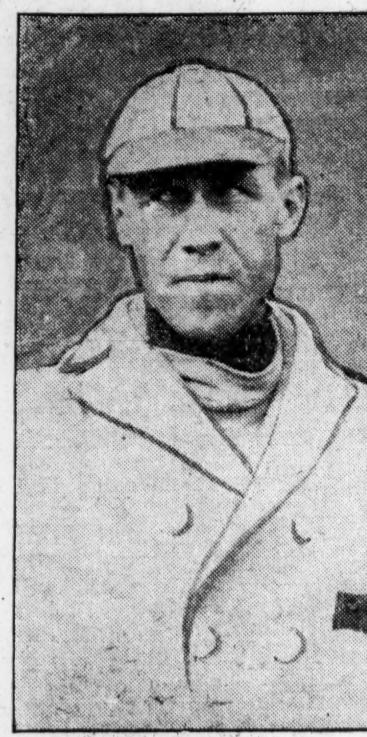
The practise last fall, which was carried on for six weeks during the football season, consisted mainly in batting and base running. To these Coach Quinby attributes much of the success of any team. The most decided change in the coaching, however, has been instituted in the early indoor practise recently started. That Coach Quinby is a believer in hard work is borne out by the fact that already the squad is put through a most strenuous drill in running, quick starting and sliding.

Coach Quinby first came into prominence in amateur baseball at Phillips Andover in 1895 and played second base on the school nine for two years—1897-98, graduating in the class of 1898. Besides playing baseball Quinby took an active part in other forms of athletics. He was quarterback on the football team for three years and captain in his senior year.

In 1898 he entered Yale as a student in the Sheffield scientific school, class of 1901. He soon made an enviable record there as a baseball player. In his freshman year he played third base on the varsity nine and was considered one of the fastest infielders Yale had ever had.

He covered second base for Yale the following year and was elected captain of the team for the next year. Owing to the "Herald cup" for three successive years.

The coming of Quinby to Yale to take charge of baseball this spring has added a distinctly optimistic outlook to the baseball situation here. Among Yale graduates he is considered the most capable of making graduate coaching here a success.



FRANK N. QUINBY

ball. He has, at various times, been a member of all the clubs connected with the Amateur Baseball League—a league formed from selected athletic clubs in and around New York.

In 1898 Quinby organized the South Orange Field Club—a baseball team composed entirely of picked college graduate players. He has been captain of this team for three years and under his leadership the team has won the "Herald cup" for three successive years.

The coming of Quinby to Yale to take charge of baseball this spring has added a distinctly optimistic outlook to the baseball situation here. Among Yale graduates he is considered the most capable of making graduate coaching here a success.

### NATIONAL SQUASH SEMI-FINAL MATCH IS POSTPONED

Stillman, Present Title Holder, to Meet Satterlee Tomorrow—Prentiss, 1911 Runnerup, in Final Again

NEW YORK—Dr. H. S. Satterlee will meet Dr. Alfred Stillman 2d, tomorrow afternoon in the last half of the semi-final round of the National squash tennis tournament on the courts of the Harvard Club this city and the winner will play J. W. Prentiss in the finals Thursday. The Satterlee-Stillman match was to have been played yesterday, but the former announced that he would be forced to default and the committee decided to grant him the postponement until tomorrow.

J. W. Prentiss won his way to the finals Monday by defeating George H. Whitney 4-15; 18-8; 15-7. Seldom in his career at squash tennis has Prentiss who is runner-up for the national title to Dr. Stillman a year ago, displayed such skilful handling of the racquet and cleverness in footing. Whitney, who is rated as the third best player in the country, compelled his opponent to be at the top of his work in order to win, and the tardiness of the winner in getting warmed up made the ending all the more spectacular.

Whitney started in by reeling off half a dozen aces, the ball fairly burning the walls of the court, especially when he played a crossed wall shot from his low backhand, which was especially fast. It took the full limit of the first set before Prentiss was really going.

The two men were halfway into the second set when the strategy of Prentiss' handling of the ball and his splendid tactics in maneuvering began to show. His movements were sure and swift and he pounced upon the ball with a certainty in all of the rallies that soon beat back even the wonderful speed of Whitney. From that point Prentiss steadily drew ahead, winning the set with a run of five straight aces.

The third set was practically a repetition of the second. Whitney made a dazzling spurt at the start, by which he held on in the scoring. When that flash of brilliancy passed Prentiss drew out and won the match in a splendidly played rally.

#### ALLOW PLAYER'S CLAIM

CINCINNATI, O.—The national baseball commission allowed the claim of Player Justin Fitzgerald against the New York American League Club for back salary Monday. Fitzgerald contended that the club owed him \$384. This covered his salary from the close of the season of the Jersey City Club, to which he was sold Sept. 24, 1910, to Oct. 8, the end of the American League season.

### B. A. A. SEVEN AND INTERCOLONIALS' 2d GAME TONIGHT

Close Contest Expected in Hockey Series for Local Title—Robert McLean to Give Speed Exhibition

Hockey teams of the Boston Athletic Association and the Intercolonial Club of Roxbury, the two leading aggregations in Greater Boston, will meet again tonight at the Boston Arena in the second game of their series for the local club championship.

This series promises to furnish the best hockey exhibitions ever seen this side of the Canadian border. Neither team was at its best Saturday night, as was shown by the lack of teamwork, due to the short time in which each seven had to prepare for the game with the new men who had been added to their line-ups. With continued practise as the series advances, however, better teamwork will develop, and the remaining games are sure to prove clever exhibitions of this popular Canadian sport.

Dr. George W. Tingley and W. Ray Vye who officiated Saturday night will preside at the rink again tonight. The choice of officials for this series has been a perplexing one to the captains of each team and the committee in charge of the series, but in the selection of these two it is believed they secured the most competent local men.

On Thursday night the Intercolonials will play the Amherst Ramblers of Nova Scotia and on Saturday night the B. A. team will meet with the same Nova Scotian team, both games to take place at the Arena. These games will serve to keep the local boys in condition for their next game of the series on March 12.

The line-up for tonight's game will be as follows:

B. A. A. INTERCOLONIALS.  
Sorrell, l.w. ....r.w. Denesha  
Huntington, c. ....r.w. Small  
Tingley, r. ....l.w. ...  
McGill, l.w. ....r.w. ...  
Osgood, r.w. ....l.w. ...  
Heron, c.p. ....r.w. ...  
N. H. Foster, p. ....p. ...  
Davenport, Canterbury, g. ....g. ...  
Bray, g. ....g. ...

As an additional attraction for the fans tonight Robert McLean, the Chicago schoolboy skater and international speed champion, will try for the world's record in the 440 yards and will also skate a mile competition with Gordon Thompson of Nova Scotia between the halves of the hockey game. McLean is now in Boston, having spent a week in New Hampshire among some friends and will leave for Chicago on Wednesday morning. McLean has a record of 39.15 seconds for the 440, which he equalled in Cleveland two weeks ago.

DE ORO TAKES FIRST BLOCK

NEW YORK—Alfred De Oro, the world pocket billiard champion, won the first block of his six nights' handicap match with John Daly here Monday night, 105 to 72. The conditions of the match are that in the week's play De Oro shall make 600 to Daly's 500. This covered his salary from the close of the season of the Jersey City Club, to which he was sold Sept. 24, 1910, to Oct. 8, the end of the American League season.

AGAIN HEADS YALE SEVEN

NEW HAVEN, Ct.—Archer Harmon, 1912, of New York city, was reelected captain of the Yale hockey team Monday night. He plays at center.

Raisin Bread

In delicious morsels Franklin Entre White Flour. Good food for children. Write for our new Cook and Prize Recipe for Raisin Bread.

Franklin Mills Co., 131 State Street, Boston

### SEVEN VETERANS ON BOSTON LATIN NINE; TO BEGIN PRACTISE

Coach O'Brien to Have Battery Candidates Out Monday and Every Day Thereafter Until Season Opens

### 18-GAME SCHEDULE

With seven men who played on last season's team and a number of substitutes again available, the Boston Latin school should be represented by a very strong baseball nine this season. William Boles of South Boston, a brother of the Phillips Andover player, is to lead the Purple and White, and his pitching of the past two seasons has compared favorably with the quality shown by any other pitcher in the Boston schools.

Coach Fred J. O'Brien is to have all of the battery candidates out for workouts in the drill hall and gymnasium every day, beginning yesterday, and the following week he will call out the remainder of the squad and light practise will be held indoors until the weather conditions are favorable for outdoor work. This season the team will practise at the Brookline avenue grounds instead of the Randolph street playgrounds and as there is a grass diamond on the former grounds the team should develop rapidly.

Among the other veterans are McGinn, who played a star game behind the bat last season, and Graham, who also worked behind the bat, but who is expected to be shifted to shortstop to fill the gap caused by the loss of George Heyler, who was one of the highest ranking shortstops in school circles.

McCarthy is again on hand for first base, where he played a good fielding game, and was one of the strongest batters on the team. Second base is open by the loss of last year's captain, Bernard Nelson, but Max Gersusky is to try for that place. Harry Kiley will in all probability be selected to play the hard corner, where he filled in very acceptably last year.

In the outfield are Daley and Ellis, both of whom played last year, and Manager Ernest V. Soucy, who was captain of the crew last year and also played a few games on the nine, is expected to try for a berth there this season.

Austin Tate, who played first base and in the outfield two years ago, is to try his hand at pitching and William Huckins, who was substitute last year, should have a good season in the box this year, as he developed during last summer a great deal playing with independent teams.

Gerald and John Doherty and Bond the track star are others who should make good with the squad. It is expected that a large squad of untried material will report when called. Manager Soucy has completed his schedule which is announced as follows:

April 6, Concord High at Concord; 10, ...; 11, Waltham High at Waltham; 14, ...; 16, Medford High at Medford; 19, Dunham Academy at South Bedford; 24, St. John's Prep. at Danvers; 25, Newton at Newton.

May 1, Duxbury High at Duxbury; 3, Thayer Academy at South Braintree; 11, Waltham High at Waltham; 14, ...; 16, Medford High at Medford; 19, Dunham Academy at South Bedford; 24, St. John's Prep. at Danvers; 25, Newton at Newton.

May 2, Hudson High at Hudson; 5, Boston College High at Massachusetts Avenue; 12, 15, Everett at Everett.

ST. LOUIS TO HAVE FINE NEW 18-HOLE LINKS FOR GOLF

Midland Valley Country Club

Expects to Open House and Course in August With 200 Members

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—One of the finest 18-hole golf courses in the West is promised by the Midland Valley Country Club. The land for the links is situated at Marion avenue on the Creve Coeur electric line, and comprises over 100 acres of rolling, picturesque country. It is pronounced by professionals and other experts to be ideal for such a purpose.

A shady driveway surrounds the entire grounds, and an abundance of water for the greens, lily ponds and lake holes is assured from the county 12-inch mains.

A well equipped club house will be built in the grove adjoining beautiful "Wildwood."

Applicants for membership are being considered by a membership committee. F. M. Canterbury, G. R. Baker and the officers of the organization, and among the first to subscribe were Dean Carroll M. Davis, P. L. Du Bois, the Rev. E. D. Johnston, W. W. Jenkins, W. M. Sutherland, F. B. DeCamp, J. S. Triavilla, E. B. Seidel, T. H. Cobb and W. H. Whitton. The club expects to open the course and club house Aug. 1 with 200 members.

MACK'S REGULARS OFF FOR TEXAS

PHILADELPHIA—The regular players of the Philadelphia American League Club left this city Monday for San Antonio, Tex., where they will join recruits of the team who have been working out at the training quarters at that place for nearly two weeks, under the direction of Manager Connie Mack.

Twenty-four persons were in the party that left yesterday, the players being Bender, Morgan, Pla, Thomas, Lapp, McLanahan, Collins, Barry, Oldring, Lord and Captain Murphy. Harry Krause, who spends his winters in San Francisco, will join the team at San Antonio, while Pitcher Jack Coombs is already in Texas.

START BILLIARD PLAY

NEW YORK—Showing cleverness and resourceful execution Arthur B. Hyman, the champion of the Amateur Billiard Club of New York, and L. F. Carter, his clubmate, led off with victories Monday in the national amateur pocket billiard championship tournament. Hyman, on the table in the lounging room of the New York Athletic Club, defeated G. T. Brown, also an Amateur Billiard Club player, by a score of 125 balls to 74. Up at Paul's Riverside Academy, One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth street and Seventh avenue, Carter defeated William H. Anders by a score of 125 balls to 72.

ELECT SOPHOMORE CAPTAIN

ITHACA, N. Y.—At a meeting of the Cornell basketball team held here Monday evening G. C. Halsted '14, of Brooklyn, was elected captain of next year's team. Halsted played particularly well at center this season, which accounts for the unpreceded election of a sophomore as captain. Halsted pitched on his freshman baseball team.

TO COACH TRINITY NINE

HARTFORD, Ct.—T. J. Dowd of Holley, a Boston American scout, has just accepted terms from Trinity College to coach the baseball team. He will come here March 15 and stay until June 8, when the season closes. The first game will be with Yale at New Haven on March 30.

TRACK TEAM AT MACALESTER

St. Paul, Minn.—Macalester College of St. Paul will have a track team this spring for the first time in its history. Coach Louis Christoffersen of the football squad will be in charge. An interclass and field meet will be held on April 22 to classify the material.

## FORT SPOKANE, SPOKANE HOUSE

How Rivalry of Trading Posts Ended in Temporary Prosperity for One of Them  
Where Flourishing City Now Stands

There are chapters of absorbing interest in the history of the pioneer fur traders who crossed America to hew from the great forests the foundations of the state of Washington. In the period between 1811 and 1835 there were a number of forts erected by these hardy forerunners of present-day civilization, and a series of articles dealing with their establishment was prepared for the Monitor recently, the third and last of them, on Ft. Spokane and Spokane House, appearing today.

Among the passengers on the Beaver when she arrived at Astoria in 1812, the year after its founding, was John Clarke, a former Nor'wester, destined to establish Ft. Spokane in opposition to the Northwest company's fort, Spokane House.

The party, numbering 62 and the largest yet sent up the Columbia, embarked in June, 1812, in canoes and bateaux, the former with six boatmen, the latter with eight, besides passengers and baggage. The Indian goods consisted of guns, ammunition, spears, hatchets, knives, beaver traps, copper and brass kettles, white and green blankets, blue, green and red cloth, calicoes, beads, rings, thimbles, hawk-bells and so on, and provisions of beef, pork, flour, rice, biscuits, tea and sugar, but these not for sale or for Indian use. From 30 to 40 of these packages, each weighing the usual 90 pounds, were placed in each boat and the whole covered with oilcloth to keep them dry.

By the way of Snake river, to the Palouse, then overland to the junction of the Coeur d'Alene and Spokane rivers, Clarke and his men went; and there, following Nor'wester methods, the Indians were assembled and long speeches made on both sides as well as promises. When the buildings were completed Clarke gave, in Nor'wester custom, a grand ball, appointing as his special guard three or four braggart voyageurs with feathers in their caps as insignia of office, and always at the heels of the bourgeois to do his bidding. Clarke loved bluster and display.

Close to Spokane house rose the new Ft. Spokane, consisting of a dwelling with four rooms and kitchen, a house for the men and a store for furs and trading goods. The usual palisade was built, with two bastions, but so quiet

were the Indians that the gates were seldom even closed at night.

With Spokane as the main post of the interior Cox was sent to build a sub-post among the Flatheads, while Pillet, another clerk, was sent among the Kootenais. Things were quiet during the early part of the winter; but Ross on a visit from Okanagan, found that while Clarke in his own house was affable, generous and kind, and the rival traders the greatest of friends to each other's faces, when backs were turned each party had scouts out in all directions watching the Indians and plotting against each other for furs.

In January came the news of the war of 1812, and McKenzie came up to consult Clarke about Snake river difficulties. But the winter's trading went on, and in May, when all went down the river with loads of furs, Clarke and Ross and Stuart were amazed to learn of the proposed abandonment of Astoria. The profits from the interior were good, but the final decision was to abandon Astoria the next year, since it was too late to go over the mountains that summer (1813).

Late in the fall, however, all the posts were sold. Ft. Spokane was abandoned, except as the buildings were used as supplementary to Spokane house, which became the center of the trade. Rivalry was at an end.

Side trips were made throughout the interior as opportunity afforded and Spokane house became the point of outfitting for not only the Flathead, Coeur d'Alene, Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenais country, but also for the Snake river country, that brigade coming far north, always by the river now, and then going far south again. Attack after attack made upon the up-bound traders had led to the constant use of the river route. The greatest trouble came from the numerous bands who met at the forks of the Columbia and the Snake rivers.

In 1815 Cox was left in charge of the fort. He enjoyed it; the kitchen garden was most successful, hunting was good, fish plentiful and his table abundant. The autumn preceding the traders brought from Ft. George a cock and three hens, "white men's grouse," and three hogs, "white men's bears." A young bear, taught to beg and dance, amused the Indians greatly. Besides hunting, fishing, fowling and fruit-gathering as occupations, and reading, music, backgammon and other enjoyments as reactions to the "small but friendly mess," with abundant good horse racing on a natural track, life at Spokane house was really interesting. There were dances now and then, the young girls and women of the surrounding tribes at

tended. Altogether Spokane house was a delightful place and had quite a reputation as such. The routine once established at the post, things went smoothly of themselves, and there were always plenty of men there.

In fact, things were too pleasant. For gathering became of less urgency. Things at Ft. George were going from bad to worse and the great council sitting at Ft. Williams, with David Thompson's wonderful map of western North America filling the end wall of the great dining hall, had almost decided to abandon the Columbia territory. Expenses were greater than receipts.

As a last resort they sent out Donald McKenzie with authority to reorganize and develop the fur trade of the interior, including the management of the posts. McKenzie arrived in the fall of 1816, and his first decision was against Spokane house as the outfitting post. It was too far north for the Snake river country; it was out of the way for the northerner trade; it really served only the Spokane and Flathead country and the adjacent tribes. Without much loss of time he began the construction of Ft. Walla Walla, or Nez Perces, as it was then called, cutting off from Spokane house the Snake river outfit. Other changes he would have made, but was blocked by his jealous rivals, and immediately after he left the Columbia at the end of his five years' contract, in 1821, while Ft. Walla Walla was not abandoned, Spokane house resumed its old leadership. But McKenzie's recommendations went to headquarters.

In 1824, when Gov. George Simpson and the new chief factor, Dr. John McLoughlin, came down the river to reorganize the forts of the Columbia, they stopped at Ft. Spokane and settled its fate. Shortly afterwards from the lower Columbia came orders to build Ft. Colville, near Kettle falls, and to abandon Spokane house altogether. Reluctantly was this done.

Premier Poincaré praised Mr. Bacon's official conduct here which he said aided the cause of peace. The noted sculptor, M. Auguste Rodin, personally presented to the retiring ambassador a bronze designed by him to commemorate Mr. Bacon's work.

At the same time Mrs. Bacon was given a peace medal designed by M. Carriere, President Dubost of the Senate.

In response Mr. Bacon said he believed the "sister republics" would continue their work for universal peace which, he said, seemed certain to prevail eventually.

## MAKE RESERVATION OF SALISBURY BEACH SAY COTTAGE OWNERS

Salisbury beach cottage owners from Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Newburyport, Merrimac and Amesbury were before the committee on harbors and lands today in support of a bill providing that Salisbury beach in the town of Salisbury be made a state reservation.

About 100 persons, a majority of them women, were at the hearing. Representative A. Franklin Priest of Haverhill represented the petitioners.

He said that the beach land is now in the hands of the Salisbury Associates, an organization recently formed to exploit the beach, and which had openly boasted that it would make \$1,000,000 out of it, and that the development company was now forcing the cottage owners to buy the land which they had always leased on terms they understood to be permanent.

## AMBASSADOR BACON IS HIGHLY HONORED ON LEAVING FRANCE

(By the United Press)

PARIS—Regret at his return to the United States was personally expressed to Robert Bacon, U. S. ambassador, this afternoon by noted Frenchmen, including Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, leader of the universal peace party in the Senate, and other advocates of closer relations between France and the United States.

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## ART AND ARTISTS

THOMAS ALLEN, A. N. A., the well-known Boston painter, is exhibiting 30 works at the gallery of R. C. & N. M. Vose, 320 Boylston street, the first show this artist has held here in 10 years.

Dominating the exhibition are many studies of sleek cattle in placid landscapes, painted by Mr. Allen in the Isle of Jersey. All show careful composition and a sound, sympathetic handling of the models.

Studies of mountain ledges brilliant with laurel form another feature. "The Ledges," lent by Mrs. Hamilton Perkins, is conspicuous and much admired. The pink blossoms harmonize with the gray scented rocks, and against the cloud flecked sky a lone pine is outlined. An other laurel study is combined with an audacious handling of a bird in flight in "The Scarlet Tanager." A graceful woman pauses at the border of a woodland path in her search for flowers and watches the birds' flight.

"Where Sunlight and Shadow Go Chasing Each Other" is such a vista of mountain, field and sky as one gets in the Berkshires, and is full of the out-of-doors spirit. "October in the Berkshire Hills" is distinguished for its delicate tracery of tree twigs against the autumnal tips of mountain and cool sky. In contrast is "Sand Dunes, Gulf of Mexico," with its silver sky, sparkling sea, and brown-black stretches of foreground, all with a semi-tropical atmosphere that fascinates.

For further exotic interest there is "French Farm Court," one of the five water colors shown. This piece is charming in its rendering of soft sunlight falling upon the busy farm yard life. "Banchory, Isle of Wight" shows sympathetic feeling for the grace and quietness of an English landscape rich in foliage. Much admired is "Maples in June," not more than 6 by 9 inches, a trifl gratifying in the warm rich tones of the foliage, the long cool shadows, the quaint rail fence and drifting clouds beyond.

The exhibition continues through March 16.

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This afternoon Henry Hammond Ahl opens an exhibition of 16 paintings at the studio of Curtis & Cameron, Pierce building.

...

An exhibition of the paintings and pastels of Harold M. Camp is to be held from March 6 to 20 in the gallery of the Carrig-Rohane shop, 20 Copley hall.

HERE AND THERE

The exhibition of the works of the Society of Painters and Sculptors of Paris at the Museum of Fine Arts will be opened for a private view next Friday afternoon, and will be ready for the general public beginning Sunday.

HOLLIS R. GRAY PASSES AWAY

MALDEN, Mass.—Hollis R. Gray, who was prominent in South Boston political affairs for a long time, and was in the furniture business in Boston for many years, passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Fred C. Davis, 198 Clifton street yesterday.

Thus industry—the industries of the community—finds a place beside language work and other book studies in the curriculum of this little one room school.

Two examples of the benefits of industrial work in the northwestern Massachusetts country schools were noted last fall at Briggsville, one of the North Adams normal training schools. To a boy who had seemed unable to learn history from a book, the conception of the colonial log block houses came readily when the teacher

## THE THEATRICAL WORLD

### "THE ROSE MAID"

Colonial theater—First Boston performance of "The Rose Maid," an operetta in two acts and four scenes, adapted by Harry B. and Robert B. Smith from the German of Felix Dörmann and A. Altmann, music by Bruno Grünichstraedten. Max Bendix, musical director.

"The Rose Maid" is an entertainment full of valuable material. The piece is an undoubted popular success as it stands, yet it is interesting to speculate what a manager of long experience like Mr. Frohman would have done with it. He certainly would not have given it the cast it has.

Messrs. Werba and Luescher have followed the plan which carried their first production, "The Spring Maid," to popularity—they have surrounded a woman performer of charm and talent with an attractive and showily costumed chorus, added a couple of players of musical comedy experience, placed vaudeville performers in the other principal roles and provided an enlarged orchestra to play the very good music.

Most of the large audience last night evidently liked the sidewalk conversation turn of Gallagher and Shean. The helpless minority heartily wished the team back in vaudeville. Miss Augarde, the drawing card, hardly has play for a tenth of her talents in the slight role of Daphne, however. The tenor role is the star part and calls for a player of the quality of Donald Brian, a singing actor with ability to dance, the abundant waltzes of the melodious score. J. Humbert Duffey is a handsome chap and does his best, but is overweighted by a big, trying role.

The piece tells an interesting story, wholesome and mildly amusing save for moments when the Messrs. Smith thought they must write vulgarities into their lines to please the crowd. The hero is the usual spendthrift duke of imported operetta; threatened with disinheritance by his uncle, Sir John Portman. The youth's creditors form a stock company with the idea of getting them money back by marrying him off to an heiress. All ends happily, however, for the youth wins gentle Daphne, his youthful sweetheart, and uncle approves. The farcier arises out of the matrimonial plots of the four creditors, plots which are always going wrong.

Miss Adrienne Augarde was as sweet and daintily girlish as could be imagined in the mild sentimental scenes, and her pretty singing and dancing wholly pleased. Miss Edith Decker was picturesque as the mercenary fiancee of the duke. Robert E. Graham was also well cast as Sir John, an Englishman of the musical comedy haw-haw type. Misses Follis and Lea pleased in parts that should be expanded.

It is the music of "The Rose Maid" that one remembers. The whole score is melodious and musically above the average. It is music filled with graceful sentiment, richly varied in key and rhythmically fleet and tripping. It is music calling for trained chorus singing. The chorus at the Colonial was chosen for its good looks.

There are duets and trios, long dramatic ensembles and finales and several solos, all admirable, and all growing out of the action. "Two Little Hearts" is a quaint trifle with Japanese flavor. "Moon, Lovely Moon" is beautiful in melodious sentiment. "Dance Into His Heart," the most popular number, is an amusing example of the German idea of American rythme. A tender violin obligato is worked neatly in the accompaniment of "I Live for You Alone."

There is fine musical humor in the duet, "The Happy Family." In fact, the whole score is a joy, the real pleasure of the entertainment.

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## EXPORT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE SHOWS STEADY GAIN



(Copyright by government tourist and immigration bureau)  
Specimen of South Australia fruit, one of the exports handled by government produce department

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Some interesting particulars of the export trade in perishable and frozen products have recently been issued by the general manager of the government produce department.

The department, which was established in 1895 for the assistance of the primary producer, has grown extensively, and each year sees an increase of its business activities. In 1909-10 produce to the value of £323,000 was handled by the department, whilst last year the figures reached £497,000. During the 1911

season 239,000 carcasses of lambs and mutton, of the value of £153,000, were sent oversea through the department, and since its inception a grand total of 2,465,940 carcasses has been treated. A very large increase in the quantity of butter sent oversea was recorded, the value (£197,198) of the product exported during 1911 being more than double that in 1910. The export of fruit was well up to the average, and the demand for honey from the overseas markets exceeded the supply. Among other lines exported through the department were rabbits, £11,176; and tallow, £14,176.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## READING

The laying out and acceptance of the following streets will be asked for at the town meeting Monday: Dudley and the new extensions of Grand and Deering streets, School street, from Middlesex avenue to Chute street; Woodward avenue, from High street to Vine; Vale road, from Woodward avenue to Vine street; Howard street extension and Pratt extension, from Prescott street to Taunton avenue.

The town will be called upon this month to meet payments on schoolhouse and other bonds as follows: Highland school, \$3000; high school three notes for \$3000; Lowell street school, \$1000; Grouard estate (purchased for town hall site), \$1700; cemetery bequest fund, \$1200.

## ROCKLAND

The Parent-Teacher Association will undertake this coming season the work of establishing a system of home and school gardening. It is planned to have in the autumn an exhibit of flowers and vegetables raised by the children when prizes will be awarded for the best exhibits and the best kept gardens. The work is in charge of Josiah A. Torrey, George W. Gammons, Alfred W. Donovan, Daniel M. O'Brien, Mrs. James W. Spence, Mrs. Julia Greenfield and Mrs. Flora Spooner.

## NEWTON

"His Majesty's Ship *Pinafore*" is to be presented in Players' hall on the evenings of March 25, 26, 27 under the direction of William G. Hambleton, Lillian F. Harrington and Miss Ethel Howland for the benefit of the hall fund. The cast includes Thomas E. Stutson, Charles W. Cole, Albert Pickernell, Ralph Somers, E. I. Locke, Harold Stanton, Miss Eleanor Howe, Miss Elizabeth Upham, Miss Alice Sampson and Miss Marion Clapp.

## CHELSEA

A reception will be tendered Deputy Grand Warden Mrs. Florence Hurn by Alpha lodge, N. E. O. P., Wednesday evening. A large attendance of officers from other lodges is expected.

A playground in the upper part of ward 3 is strongly pressed upon the city authorities and a meeting to consider the matter is to be held very soon in the hall of the Spencer avenue school.

## REVERE

There are 68 articles in the warrant for the town meeting next Monday evening. The town will be asked to build sewers in Avalon park, Warren, Oliver, Elmwood, Green, Davis streets, Sea View and Proctor avenues, Henry and George streets and Belleview avenue; to appropriate \$3000 for a two-way fire station in the Revere street section; to purchase four lots of land adjacent the Henry B. Waitt school for a public park.

## WAKEFIELD

The concluding concert in the Y. M. C. A. course will be given in the town hall tomorrow night, and the musicians will be Miss Atina Eichorn, violinist; Miss Katherine Halliday, cellist; Miss Natalie Kinsman, contralto and pianist; A. C. Steele, bass; W. W. Walker, baritone; H. C. Trip and C. W. Swaine, tenors, and Miss Gertrude Holt, soprano.

## PLYMOUTH

Myles Standish commandery, uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, and Sabbath temple, Pythian Sisterhood, will hold a fair March 14. Heads of the tables appointed are Mrs. Katie Holmes, Mrs. Lottie Dunton, Miss May Pratt, Mrs. Annie Richards, Mrs. Lizzie Wareham, Mrs. Eliza Merrill, Mrs. Fred Stevens and Alvin M. Watkins.

## HOLBROOK

E. Everett Holbrook has sent a letter to the selectmen offering to contribute \$500 for the improvement of school lawns if the town will appropriate \$300 for the same purpose. The matter will be brought before the town at adjourned session of the annual town meeting.

**\$20**  
Detail Adder

**\$40**  
Drawer Operated Total Adder Prints Sales-Strip

**\$100**  
Total Adder Prints Sales-Strip

**\$75**  
Daniel Goff Total Adder Prints Sales-Strip

**\$100**  
Drawer Operated Total Adder Prints Sales-Strip

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**Kinds of Business. Prices \$20 to \$765**

**\$35**  
Total Adder

**\$50**  
Total Adder

**\$75**  
Total Adder Prints Sales-Strip

**\$125**  
Total Adder Autographic Attachment Drawer Operated

**\$100**  
Total Adder Prints Sales-Strip

**\$140**  
Total Adder Autographic Attachment

**\$150**  
Department Store Register

**\$380**  
Shows Four Separate Totals Prints Sales-Strip Prints Receipts, etc.

**\$250**  
Total Adder Prints Sales-Strip Prints Receipt

**\$765**  
High & Hoyt, Sales Agent  
For  
National Cash Registers

**\$765**  
112 Summer Street,  
Boston, Mass.

**\$150**  
Total Adder Prints Sales-Strip Prints Receipt

**\$500**  
Four Complete Cash Registers in One

BROCKTON  
Howard L. Gibbs, superintendent of the public property department of the city, has installed electric lights in all the school buildings.

The new auto hose and chemical engine purchased for the Campello fire station is on exhibition at the automobile show in Boston this week, after which it will be delivered in this city.

## READING

The installation of fire alarm boxes at Curtis and South streets; West and Howard streets and Chute and Mount Vernon streets will be asked at the spring town meeting. The town will also be asked to provide regular salaries for the members of hose company 5 of Forest street, who are now giving their services free.

## MEDFORD

At the meeting of the Medford Women's Club today, William U. Swan of the Boston office of the Associated Press gave a lecture on "The Collection and Distribution of News." The meeting was in charge of the department of literature and history, Mrs. Harriett R. Putnam, chairman.

## WALTHAM

Those who took part in the program at the carnival in aid of the Sherwood camp fund which opened at the Free Reading Room last evening were Desmond Getchell, Frank Ryan, Charles Holroyd, Albert Clark, Miss Ethel Whittmore and Samuel Mansfield.

Thomas F. Kearns assumed office as city solicitor Monday and P. J. Dow qualified as a member of the board of assessors.

## EVERETT

The new motor chemical truck was given a tryout in Everett square Monday. The truck was then accepted by Mayor Chambers and will be stationed at the Central fire station and will answer all alarms.

H. Heustis Newton, former mayor of this city, is a candidate for the United States marshalship to succeed Guy Murchie, whose term ends in April.

## WEYMOUTH

The members of the Pilgrim Congregational church will tender a reception to the selectmen offering to contribute \$500 for the improvement of school lawns if the town will appropriate \$300 for the same purpose. The matter will be brought before the town at adjourned session of the annual town meeting.

## EAST BRIDGEWATER

The committee on the erection of the new high school building has selected E. L. Wilson of Boston as the architect for the new building and accepted his plans. Congressman Robert O. Harris returned from Washington, D. C., yesterday and will remain a week in town.

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

TIMELY topics are dealt with in the editorial comments presented today.

ST. PAUL DESPATCH—Memphis is so proud of its "twenty months of commission government" that it has issued a pamphlet about it. The tax rate has been cut to \$1.50 on the \$100, the lowest in the history of Memphis. The city pays cash for everything as it goes. For the first time Memphis is getting interest on city deposits. It is collecting its revenues in full for the first time. It has increased the lighting facilities of the city. The transportation service has been improved. Sewers and improved streets have been greatly extended. Memphis spent nearly \$1,000,000 last year in improvements paid by local assessment. Memphis has a better system of purchasing supplies. It has a better system of accounting. It seems as though the commission government of Memphis has been making good as it has made good elsewhere.

NEW HAVEN JOURNAL-COURIER  
The new Haven faces a great opportunity—the opportunity to secure the building of a palatial railroad station which will be both a beautiful structure and adequate to the city's needs for many years to come. And it has the chance to accomplish the task.

proposed scheme of a centralization of all traffic facilities including steamboat docks, trolley and passenger subways, and storage room for cars on special occasions like Yale's football game days. It's up to the city now to gain all these advantages. They are so important that no one for a moment should think of relinquishing or letting slip this opportunity. The money needed can be provided. It must be provided in some way and it should not wholly be left, if it can be avoided, to private enterprise and public spirit. The railroad stands ready which besides centralizing the road's facilities must signally benefit New Haven. We are glad to see that the public is awakened in this matter and alive to the importance of the situation and of immediate action.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—The people of Panama are not quite sure whether the early completion of the big canal will be altogether to their advantage. If they gain in some ways when the waterway is actually opened to the world's shipping, they may lose in others. The army of curios that has thronged the isthmus has left many dollars there. Whether, with the canal in actual operation, that welcome harvest of gold will continue is a perplexing question. Many

are inclined to the belief that as soon as the Gatun dam is largely hidden from view and the magnitude of the Culebra cut is no longer visible to the eye, the tourists will stop coming. . . . Thanks to American enterprise, a destiny of great promise has been given Panama. From being an unimportant, out-of-the-way corner of the world, it will become a country situated directly on a great artery of commerce. With such opportunities all that it needed is a little industry and a little thrift.

NEW YORK TIMES—There was a unique concert in New York a few evenings ago, the feature of which was the rendering of a number of folksongs by a band of musicians from time immemorial in the country districts of England, but which, owing to the advance of the industrial system, are rapidly disappearing. Two men of literary distinction have made it their business to seek out these songs of the long ago, which only the very old inhabitants remember, and they have written them down so that they may be preserved. Many of them as rendered at the New York concert in question had a special charm, racy of the soil, which even the most untutored could not fail to appreciate—which in fact the untutored should be able to appreciate best of all. The concert has set people to thinking in various sections of this country if it would not be a good idea to make a systematic effort to preserve our own folksongs. Dvorak did something of the sort and the pioneer minstrels did something more. But

even if we had a fairly complete record of the old songs of the Indians and the negroes we would not have exhausted the possibilities by any means. There are secluded mountain sections of the country where folksongs and stories exist which have never been reduced to notation.

## MR. CROWN INDORSED

One of the candidates for the board of assessors of Cambridge in the city election Tuesday, March 12, is Charles Arthur Crown, Jr., Republican. He is manager of the real estate department of a Cambridge office and is said to be considered by business men who requested him to run, thoroughly qualified for chief assessor. He received the Republican nomination at the primaries, Feb. 20.

## EDWIN D. MEAD TO SPEAK

Edwin D. Mead leaves Boston today to speak before the faculty and students of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., on "The United States and the United World." His subject embraces the general service which this country has rendered in the interests of peace.

NOT GUILTY, SAYS MRS. STUART  
Mrs. Georgia M. Stuart, who was indicted with Arthur W. Shaw yesterday in connection with the larceny of about \$19,000 from the A. W. Shaw Company of Freeport, Me., pleaded not guilty in the superior criminal court before Judge Chase today. She furnished bail of \$2500.

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## FROCK FROM TWO MATERIALS

Closes slightly to left of the front

THIS frock is at once pretty and practical. It is closed slightly to the left of the front and, consequently, is very easy to adjust. It is made of two materials, giving the double skirt effect that is one of the latest features. The model combines cashmere with plaid wool material, but is a charming one for washable fabrics, and linen, chambray, gingham, lawn and all materials of the kind can be treated in a similar way.

White with trimming portions of color would be pretty, or if something more dainty and dressy is wanted, the trimming portions could be made of all-over embroidery or of eyelet embroidered linen.

The blouse is made with separate front and back portions and with one-piece sleeves that are sewed to the armholes. These sleeves can be made in three-quarter length with cuffs, or short without cuffs.

The skirt is straight, and the foundation, or trimming portion, is made in two pieces with straight lower edges. The collar is round at the front and square at the back, somewhat exceptional in shaping, but altogether smart.

For the 10-year size will be needed 314 yards of material 27 or 36, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 7/8 yard 27 for the trimming.

A pattern, No. 7360, cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10 and 12 years of age, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## FASHION BITS

The newest purses worn by French women are small and heart shaped. They are of fine gold, set with jewels, and are worn about the neck like a pendant.

Almost all the new jabots for spring are in black and white, and come in sets of collar, cuffs and jabot.

Waists of buff linen, with striking designs in cross stitch done in vivid shades, are a novelty for the dark woman who likes bright colors.



## UNIQUE BAG

An unusual and pretty workbag can be made of two handkerchiefs of the same size, with colored borders, either of linen or silk, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Place one handkerchief on top of the other, center to center, the diagonal of the one crossing the vertical of the other, thus forming an eight-pointed star. Briar stitch around the edges where the two handkerchiefs meet, forming an octagon, thus allowing the points of the star to be free.

A circle in the upper handkerchief is then cut as large as is deemed necessary for the opening of the bag. This is hemmed back deep enough to allow for the ribbon drawstring.

## IRONING HURRIED

If you are doing your own washing and are in a hurry to iron immediately after the clothes are dry, sprinkle with warm water and in 10 minutes they are ready to be ironed.—Minneapolis Tribune.

## HOW SHALL I TRIM MY SKIRT?

Question that often puzzles a woman

BOTH trimmed skirts and scalloped edges will be worn freely this spring, says New York fashion writer. The rumors from Paris are verified by the experimental gowns in the shops and at the dressmakers in the lavish use of fold and flounce, of cord and piping, of buttons, and of curved and buttonholed edges. Whenever there is a straight, raw finish there comes the shallow curve and the overcast buttonhole stitch.

White, pink, red and marine blue linen frocks that are now smartly made up for the trade have an abundance of scallops on them.

The first thing that a woman asks when she is not able to afford an artistic tailor is what kind of trimming she must put on a skirt and how she is going to put it in order to bring out the best in her figure. Even the woman who can afford to go to a high priced tailor does not always have this question for her easily or well.

The kind of trimming which is used consists mostly of tunics, or folds or flounces that give this appearance. This apron overskirt, which is so generally used on skirts today, becomes exceedingly awkward at times and unless skillfully managed is apt to mar the costume. One of its disagreeable traits that the expert has found out is that it is inclined to flare out too far from the figure above the knees at the sides. It won't stay put there. It is hard to hold it down with leaden weights for they are so obvious and therefore ugly, and so one has to drape and pull and miter the material until the correct silhouette is obtained.

Loose folds are easier than overskirts for some dressmakers. Many of them

## LITTLE LEAKS CAUSE BIG BILLS

Ways of saving in household pointed out

SOME friends of mine who had their own ideas about economy wished me to tell them what I knew on the subject, says a writer in Good Housekeeping. A start was made at the gas meter. A gas fixture a short distance away was lighted. I told my friends to note how the flame flared up. Then I turned it partly down at the fixture and showed them how much more light it gave when the pressure was reduced. When a flame is allowed to flare it casts shadows and a far less amount of light is obtained.

In fact some people think a poor quality of gas is being given them under such circumstances; when in reality it is only the excessive pressure. But it is a difficult matter to get servants and children to attend to this matter each time they light the gas anywhere in the house, and it is best to reduce the pressure for the entire house by partly turning the stop cock at the meter. How much you may do depends entirely upon local circumstances, and is simply a matter for experiment.

While ascending the stairs I noticed a gas light at the top of them, placed there in order to give light to any one going up or down. I explained that it was best to use in such places a fixture that allowed the gas supply to be adjusted by pulling two chains. The gas was entirely turned on when a person started to descend and lowered when the top was again reached. A fixture of this kind should always be used in bathrooms and will prove a money saver. It is so easy a matter to turn the light on that any

person is willing to take the trouble to do so.

The kitchen was next visited and the range fire examined. It had been built up nearly to the lids. When the reason for this extravagance was asked (for a fire built up in this manner will consume frequently one third more coal) the answer came that the oven heated so poorly that no baking could be done unless a very large amount of fire was maintained.

An inquiry as to when the oven was last cleaned brought out the fact that none of the household knew. An examination the next day, when the fire was allowed to go out disclosed the under part of the oven almost entirely filled with soot, which of course prevented the fire from warming it unless an excessive amount of coal was burned.

I asked if the hot water faucet was not opened most of the time when baking was being done to allow the steam generated in the hot water boiler to pass off and the answer came in the affirmative. The excess fire caused the water to be heated in the waterback to a too high degree, straining the piping and boiler and also allowing much water to run to waste. I knew how much it was possible to increase one's water bill by such wasteful methods. Upon investigating the laundry tub faucet I found them dripping, this also causing much water to run to waste. I showed my friends the water bill, upon the back of which was printed a table showing how much water it is possible to waste by lack of care in stopping leaks.

## LITTLE DEVICES SAVE LABOR

Cheap helpers for the housewife

A GREAT many housewives would laugh at the idea that a 10-cent household device would lighten their work to a great extent, yet at the recent household exhibit held in New York city it was clearly shown that \$1 invested in these little novelties would make housework much easier for the average woman.

The day before my visit to this exhibition my pot roast, which had been put on the stove to simmer away, was suddenly discovered burning, says a writer in McCall's Magazine. I found the meat stuck fast to the bottom of the pot, so I was more than delighted to find a device in the form of an aluminum kettlebottom which you put into any pot which will prevent the contents from burning. It is in the form of a disc with a row of raised buttons embossed on each side to prevent its resting flatly on the bottom of the kettle. The burning of the juice below this disc warms the housewife, and the contents remain unspoiled. It means that you can have a safety aluminum bottom which you can place in any iron or clipped enamel kettle for 10 cents.

A little kettle scraper had a flexible steel edge. It was so made that it would

shape itself to the curved surface of the pot and in no time the kettle would be absolutely clean. I wondered how many women who look about the kitchen for some broken knife to scrape a kettle bottom knew of this little kitchen help.

I was attracted by a new egg or cake turner. The handle was short, and was so arranged that it sits perfectly flat on the pan. It is oval in shape, and because it has no square corners the eggs will not break when you slip the turner under them. It is said to be ideal for turning omelets.

I suppose the housewife does not live

in front of an oven or cake turner.

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## COLONEL ROOSEVELT EXPLAINS LETTERS ABOUT NOMINATION

Declares He Said He Was Not a Candidate, but Was Ready to Accept Convention's Call

### CLEARING THE AIR

In a telegraph message from Oyster Bay, N. Y., the United Press says that Colonel Roosevelt, in response to inquiries regarding the statement in a letter written by the former President to E. A. Van Valkenburg that he (the colonel) would not be a candidate for the presidency in 1912, issued the following:

"At that time persistent efforts had been made from Washington to convince the progressives that I was really supporting Mr. Taft. On this particular occasion the statement was made with the greatest explicitness."

"I promptly denied the statement, and was assured on the one hand that it had been inspired from the White House, and assured on the other hand that it had not been, but on the contrary was made purely on the initiative of the Associated Press. The Associated Press people assured me that they were not responsible for the false statements, and as it will be seen by reference to the letter itself, Mr. Noyes was quoted as having got the information from independent sources. I do not know who gave out this letter, but I am certain that it was not Mr. Van Valkenburg, for I know him to be an honorable man."

"To all who were at that time writing to me to be a candidate I answered that I would not be. To all who asked me whether I would accept, if nominated, I answered 'yes,' if I knew them sufficiently well to be sure that they would understand me; otherwise I said simply that I would cross that bridge when I came to it, and in most cases, if the man was at all a close personal friend, I told him that I counted on his doing everything possible to prevent any movement looking to my nomination."

"It was not until the last three or four months that I was finally obliged to come to the conclusion that there was a real demand among the people as a whole for my nomination, which did not come in any way from any personal friends of mine, and was neither inspired nor engineered by them."

"When I became convinced that this popular demand was real and was considerable, and when the governors of seven states, increased by this time to 10, I may mention incidentally, asked me whether I would accept if nominated, I answered 'yes.' I added an expression of my wish that wherever possible open preferential presidential primaries might be held, so as to find out who the Republican voters wished to have nominated."

"If the people do not wish me to serve, most certainly I do not wish to serve. If they do desire me to undertake in their interest a great task, I shall do so, and shall perform it with whatever courage and ability I possess."

"Whether there will be such an expression of the popular will, I cannot say, as where there are no preferential primaries it unfortunately seems too often to be the case that the effort of the political leaders is not to give expression to the popular will, but to thwart it in every way possible."

In a telegraph message from Philadelphia the United Press says:

"With reference to the Roosevelt letter which was made public yesterday, E. A. Van Valkenburg, editor and president of the North American, in a statement given the New York World, said in part: 'Of course the letter was not made public by me.'

"When Colonel Roosevelt attended the Cardinal Gibbons celebration in Baltimore last summer, the Associated Press sent out an inspired statement to the effect that Colonel Roosevelt had positively pledged his support to Mr. Taft for a renomination. As a matter of routine news we printed this despatch, although I had personal knowledge that Colonel Roosevelt's attitude must have been misrepresented."

"Much was made by the Taft managers of the supposed indorsement, and even his denial was met by the rejoinder that his assurance had been given privately and he was merely denying it for public effect."

"This led to my correspondence with him, which culminated in the letter of June 27. It will be observed that he denies the fake story and asks that copies of his letter be sent to two directors of the Associated Press for their information. His purpose was that they should have an official denial on record, from which they would issue a formal withdrawal of the fake story. I sent copies to Mr. McClatchy requesting that he furnish one to Mr. Noyes. But no denial of the fake story was ever made by the Associated Press."

The United Press reports today that Colonel Roosevelt has given out the text in a letter written on Jan. 16 to Frank C. Munsey. It follows:

"What I have said to you and am about to say to you I have for instance said not only to other friends who think I ought to be nominated but to friends—and even foes—who think I ought not to be nominated, provided only I could trust their sincerity, intelligence and truthfulness; to Secretary Stimson, Secretary Meyer and Congressman Longworth, who are supporting Mr. Taft; to Mr. Pinchot, Congressman Len-

root and Kent, who are supporting La Follette; I said to editors like Mr. Nelson, Mr. Van Valkenburg and Mr. Wright; I have said to the entire Aldine Club—Democrats, Republicans and every one."

"I shall not be a candidate; I shall not seek the nomination, nor would I accept it if it came to me as the result of intrigue. But I will not tie my hands with a statement which would make it difficult or impossible for me to serve the public by undertaking a great task if the people as a whole seemed definitely to come to the conclusion that I had to do that task."

The letter to Mr. Munsey comprised 11 large typewritten pages. The following is another extract from it:

"In other words, as far as in me lies, I am trying to look at this matter purely from the standpoint of the public interest; of the interest of the people as a whole and not in the least from my own standpoint."

"If I should consult my own pleasure and interest I should most emphatically and immediately announce that I would under no circumstances run."

"I have had all the honor, that any man can have, from holding the office of President. From every personal standpoint there is nothing for me to gain, either in running for the office or in holding the office once more, and there is very much to lose."

TAFT LEAGUE AND TAFT MEN ACTIVE

The Taft League headquarters at Young's hotel issued a statement Monday sent from Palm beach by former Gov. Eben S. Draper, accepting the place of vice-president of the league.

The Somerville Taft Club was organized last evening at Fleming hall on Pearl street, that city, by former Mayor Edward Glines, the Hon. Walter S. Glidden, Representative Charles W. Elbridge, Ex-Alderman William P. Jones, Gerald A. Gardner and Charles W. Boyer and J. Frank Mixer.

A Taft club was organized at Harvard Monday. About 100 students became charter members and elected the following officers: Charles E. Hughes, Jr., 3L, president; H. J. Smith '13, vice-president; S. M. Brincker, 2L, secretary; S. L. Seymour '13 and M. Lighter, 2L, executive committee.

Fifty men who journeyed to Washington three years ago to see Mr. Taft inaugurated celebrated the beginning of the fourth year of President Taft's administration last evening at Young's hotel. In response to a telegram of congratulation Charles D. Hilles, secretary to the President, wired:

"The President appreciates the good wishes of your organization. He believes that he is right and that he will win."

Informal speeches were made by President Greenwood of the Senate, Speaker Cushing of the House, Secretary of State Langtry, State Treasurer Stevens, Attorney-General Swift, Councilors J. Stearns Cushing and Winfield S. Schuster and others.

ROOSEVELT PROTEST AGAINST THE ALLEGED CRANE INTERFERENCE

Resenting the alleged interference of Senator W. Murray Crane on the presidential primary bill now pending in the Legislature, the Massachusetts Roosevelt committee, of which Matthew Hale is the head, sent a letter of protest today to President Taft and another to the senator himself. The protest to the President reads:

"A large majority of Republican voters in Massachusetts resent the interference of Senator Crane on the presidential primary bill now pending before the Legislature.

"We have confidence in our representatives to pass on this subject and we request that you advise Senator Crane that he is acting outside of his duties.

"We have no doubt that you hope for the presidential nomination, not through the manipulation of party bodies and office holders, but through free expression of the voters of the Republican party."

"Interference from Washington like this has already made many Republicans vote the Democratic ticket and will cripple the party unless stopped at once."

Following is the communication sent to Senator Crane:

"As Republicans we beg to call your attention to the very strong and widespread feeling within the party against your dictation to our Legislature on the presidential primary bill.

"The Republican voters as a body do not recognize your right to dictate, and we advise you, from the point of view of party unity, that you are making a tactical mistake in not letting the representatives of the people really represent the people."

COST OF WIDER STREET ESTIMATED

City Engineer F. W. Estey of Malden has completed a survey for the widening of Pleasant street, Malden, from the Boston & Maine bridge westerly to the Medford line. The engineer estimates that the total cost of the land to be taken by the city will not exceed \$1000 and the cost of the work will not exceed a similar amount.

SIGMA PHI HAS DINNER

Annual dinner of the Sigma Phi Society of Boston and its vicinity was held at the American House Monday evening with an attendance of about 20 members. W. L. Tuttle of Attleboro was toastmaster.

## TUFTS SENIORS READY TO GIVE ANNUAL PLAYS ALL OF WHICH ARE HOMEMADE



CLINTON L. SCOTT



ANNETTE B. MAC KNIGHT



HAROLD GALLUPE

## PRIZES FOR BEST COPY IN OILS TO BE GIVEN PUPILS

Prizes of money, \$100 for first, \$50 for second, \$25 for third and honorable mention for the best copies in oil will be awarded in the Stuart's Washington contest, which has been conducted by the George Washington Memorial Association among the students of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, on Friday, at a gathering to be held in the lecture room of the museum at 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, president of the association, will present the rewards.

Mrs. Dimock will also speak on the objects of the association and what it is accomplishing toward the erection of the George Washington Memorial building (National Civic hall) at Washington. Ralph Adams Cram will give an address on "The Architectural Future of Our National Capital."

The patrons are Mrs. Eben S. Draper, Mrs. Augustus Hemenway, Mrs. James J. Storrow, Mrs. Bayard Thayer and Mrs. Barrett, Wendell.

## TEACHERS PROTEST NEW PENSION BILL BEFORE STATE BOARD

As the result of a protest by 2100 Boston school teachers against the bill which, if passed, will put all employees of the school department under the pension act, the school committee today laid before the state board of education the objections of the teachers to the proposed law. At the same time the members of the school committee informed the board that they disagreed with the teachers and were in favor of the measure.

The circular letter from the alliance says in part:

"A city or state which does not retain the Sabbath loses thereby. Always has the world's map and the world's history proved that the curse falls where the Sabbath fails."

"Destroy respect for the Sabbath by permitting sport and you make it easier for short-sighted greed to increase the number of seven-day toilers. There are enough of the seven-day employees now."

Protest against the bill now before the Senate to legalize the playing of non-professional games on Sunday afternoons is made in a circular letter sent to members of the Legislature today by the Massachusetts Civic Alliance. The bill was reported favorably by the committee on legal affairs with seven of the 15 dissenting.

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PROTEST AGAINST THE ALLEGED CRANE INTERFERENCE

While coming in through the Narrows this morning, the British steamer Koranna nearly ran ashore. Her steering gear became jammed, but the engines were reversed and her anchor dropped in time to prevent her momentum from carrying her aground. The Koranna, 17 days late from Calcutta, is commanded by Captain E. S. Gulston, who hastened ashore to greet his wife who came over on the Menominee three weeks ago. The Koranna left Calcutta Dec. 31, and after leaving Port Said on Feb. 2 encountered adverse conditions the rest of the way.

The speakers of the evening will be J. Frank Peaslee, superintendent of schools, and the Rev. Frederick W. Perkins, D. D., of the First Universalist church. Music will be furnished by Misses Elin and Lillian Mattson.

Invitations have been issued to parents, school teachers, the mayor and municipal council, the school committee and public library trustees. At the close of the meeting school and city officials will be given a reception by the six parent-teacher clubs.

The speakers of the evening will be J. Frank Peaslee, superintendent of schools, and the Rev. Frederick W. Perkins, D. D., of the First Universalist church. Music will be furnished by Misses Elin and Lillian Mattson.

On Feb. 16 a huge sea boarded the steamer over the stern and bent the quadrant so that the boat could not be steered. Temporary cables were attached to the rudder and she was headed for Bermuda. Upon arriving there the crew spent 24 hours righting the damage. She also took on 150 tons of coal there.

On board the Koranna was about 7000 tons of general cargo, all of which is destined for Boston. This is unusual, as most of the Calcutta steamers bring only part cargo for her and the rest for New York.

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# Rambler

Motor Cars

The Rambler Sedan, the new enclosed type, is conceded to be one year ahead.

Manufacturers of other cars have sent their designers to inspect this model at the shows.

It is certain to become a permanent type, therefore we cannot hope to control the design after this year.

We invite the inspection of this model by all manufacturers and dealers.

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company  
of New England  
93 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

## How Well a Task is Done, not How Much is Done is the Important Thing.

A commonplace though this be, it is ever golden, and it can serve the new advertiser as a safe guide in his publicity plans. It is good judgment for him to approach the public gradually and thoroughly through such of the many avenues at his disposal as seem best for his product. Naturally he wants reasonably soon to see a fair return for his money spent in advertising, and in order most directly to trace results he needs good newspapers.

## What is a Good Newspaper From the Advertiser's Standpoint?

Broadly, it is a daily news messenger which meets the tastes, in news, editorials, and feature material, of intelligent, self-respecting and substantial people. The class of people who read newspapers of this kind has means, culture and education, and makes up the majority of the buying public. Therefore if the advertiser who has a new staple, new household help, or useful specialty of good quality spends his money in good newspapers, he is doing his advertising very well, and is wisely avoiding trying to do too much all at once, as many have tried to do to their great disappointment.

## The Monitor Has Both the Public's and Advertiser's Verdict of Being a Good Newspaper,

and it is a logical medium for good advertising. It is one of the few mediums which print only clean and honest advertising. The high-grade advertisers who use the Monitor regularly do so because they know the advantage of using a good newspaper, and they are finding that good returns come from steady touch with the good buyers who make up the Monitor's steadily increasing interested readers and subscribers.

**SQUEAK THAT IS HARD TO FIND**  
Perhaps no squeak is harder to locate than that which is finally traced to an ill-fitting glass in the sash of a wind shield. Because of the difficulty of cutting the glass absolutely true to the shape of the sash, it often happens that on one or more sides the glass will bear only in spots. When the inevitable working of the framework takes place, the natural result is a squeak which usually is attributed to the outer metallic portion of the fitting. A sure remedy for this kind of squeak is to have the glass reset with a very thin strip of felt laid in to cushion it.

**FINDING THE WEAK SPOT**  
When tuning up a motor, first try the ear on the road to discover what is wrong, then, if the difficulty is not apparent, it can be arrived at by process of elimination and deduction. If the ignition is correct and the distributor right, the valves working as they should, trouble must lie in the carburetor. There is only one exception to this, and that is when the cylinders are fouled with carbon deposit. If the carburetor is found correct, it is then obvious that in checking the other elements of perfect running something must have been

## SEEN AND HEARD AT THE SHOW

In the booth allotted to the Matheson "Silent-Six" they are looking forward to a most successful week.

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At the Rambler it was stated that the crowd on the opening night seemed to contain more real purchasers than any other opening night in the history of Boston shows.

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Mr. Taylor of the Dodge Motor Vehicle Company claims to have sold the first car at the show Saturday when J. C. O'Brien bought a six-cylinder Pope-Hartford at 8:15 o'clock.

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A successful opening is reported at the Pierce exhibit where throngs are inspecting the seven beautiful cars which are on view. Of these the Six-sixty limousine seems perhaps to be the most popular.

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Lighted electric headlights on one of the touring cars in the Peerless exhibit are causing many people to stop and inspect them carefully as their brilliance seems quite equal to the ordinary gas headlight.

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Do you like flowers? If so, drop in at the Stutz exhibit, where you will be presented with a handsome Stutz pink, besides seeing some fine models of a car that made a reputation for itself in one day.

—ooo—

The White exhibit is continuing to attract crowds at the show today in spite of the fact that the company is still short one car—a five-passenger 40-horsepower touring type. Perhaps, however, this was just as well on the opening night, as the additional room was much needed.

—ooo—

Great interest is being attracted by the Kissel Kar, where two very beautiful models are being exhibited. All visitors are being presented with a handsome souvenir, and Manager H. B. Pruden is highly elated at the prospects of business. A visit to the Kissel Kar booth will be well repaid.

—ooo—

General Manager O. C. Hutchinson of the Marquette arrived in Boston Sunday and is stopping at the Lenox. Among the cars exhibited by the Marquette company are some seven and five-passenger touring cars, two passenger roadsters and a "challenge" roadster which has attracted considerable attention. Manager C. C. Edwards is much gratified by the present outlook for business.

—ooo—

Among the five different models being exhibited by the Stevens-Duryea is a superb six-cylinder limousine which for beautiful interior workmanship is one of the features of the show. The Waverly Electric exhibit, which agency has recently been taken on by the J. W. Bowdoin Co., comprises two very handsome cars, a lady's Victoria and a five-passenger brougham. There is also a

convertible phaeton, which is the most recent novelty in the automobile line.

—ooo—

One of the real live indications of the selling quality of the show is the activity of the Lenox people, whose exhibit contains some very beautiful models, the chassis they are exhibiting being one of the real attractions of the show. Eight sales credited to Brockton and more than 70 to the Boston office is a record that speaks volumes for the "Made in Boston" car, as well as attesting the readiness of the attendants at the show to buy good cars. Mr. McLaskey and Mr. Blanchard of the Lenox company believe this will prove the greatest selling show on record, at any rate, it bids fair to prove so with the Lenox.

—ooo—

The Moon car is being exhibited at booths numbered 318 and 322 in the basement. There is a car which has attracted much notice called the "Bumble-Bee Roadster." Manager C. G. Andrews has lately taken on the Detroit, made in Detroit by the Briggs Detroit Company, and already inquiries are coming in about this car which sells for a price within the reach of a great many. Manager Andrews is very much pleased with the business outlook. Some sales of the Moon car having already been made.

—ooo—

Although the month of February is generally said to be the quietest in the year from the standpoint of sales, Manager G. H. Hudson has received word that it was the busiest in the history of Aeo trucks and cars. He says he expects this month to surpass the record set by February and declares that from present indication the year's output will be sold several months before the features of the 1913 models are announced.

—ooo—

REPUBLICAN CLUB  
NAMES OFFICERS

Thomas Aspinwall was elected president of the Republican Institution in the Town of Boston last evening at its ninety-third annual meeting in Youngs Hotel. Other officers are: Henry Paston Clark, first vice-president; Winthrop Wetherbee, second vice-president; James P. Carpenter, third vice-president; Frank Langdon Smith, fourth vice-president; Francis H. Brown, treasurer; Francis C. Welch, solicitor; Walter H. Dugan, recording secretary; William F. Davis, corresponding secretary; Francis H. Appleton, Charles A. Fitzgerald, C. L. Burhill, Charles T. Gallagher, Henry G. Jordan, Joseph B. Crocker, Frank L. Locke, Charles O. Currier, Henry S. Rowe, Winthrop L. Willis, Morris B. Carpenter and Wallace L. Pierce, trustees.

The Morse car is built at South Easton, Mass., where a factory covering several acres is fitted up with every mechanical device known in automobile building and a car is turned out which has met the desires and requirements of a discriminating public and is compared with the best that American or foreign manufacturers produce.

All steel used in the Morse car is of the celebrated Krupp manufacture and every car is under the personal supervision of A. B. Morse, whose experience in engineering and designing is that of the most exacting user.

Mr. Morse has profited by the experience of other manufacturers and for years has been devoting himself to studying the automobile proposition with a view of turning out a car that would meet the requirements of the most exacting user.

Two types of chassis are built to take any style of body either roadsters or touring cars.

—ooo—

**BRAKE LINKAGE ADJUSTMENT.**  
It does not always occur to most drivers to observe whether or not all of the brake linkage is clear of the frame and other mechanism before the bands are fully applied. Even a very slight amount of interference in some out of the way spot may cause the brakes to

## ATTENDANCE RECORD FOR TUESDAY AT BIG SHOW MAY BE BROKEN

Exhibitors Are Much Pleased  
Over Inquiries Which Indicate Large Sales Before  
Week Is Over

### ARE MANY CHANGES

Prospects of all previous records for Tuesday visitors to the Boston automobile show being broken today were very bright at an early hour this afternoon as the big Mechanics building was well filled at that time, and a steady stream of persons was passing through the various entrances with no let up in sight.

It takes more than one visit to this year's exhibit for the motorist to appreciate the many good things that are being shown by the various pleasure car manufacturers and the makers of accessories. While at first glance the self-starter appears to be the most radical development of the past 12 months, and no doubt is, there are many other features that have shown great advancement during that time.

Despite the fact that the pleasure car of 1911 had appeared to have reached almost perfection in the way of refinement and standardization, the makers have succeeded in still further improving the outward appearance of the car and adding many little features which are sure to go a long way toward increasing the pleasure of motoring. Handsome indeed are the many cars shown, and the many hundreds who are daily visiting the show with a view to looking into the merits of the different makes from the purchaser's point of view are having a hard time in making up their minds as to which will best meet their needs.

Already the various exhibitors are talking about the many inquiries they are receiving and the prospects of sales being made and future prospects. While the 1911 show stood out as a most successful business getter it is the consensus of opinion that this year's exhibit will easily surpass any other.

—ooo—

Velie representatives from all parts of New England have arrived at the Velie booth, where they are making their headquarters throughout the show. The first to arrive was Walter Velie, the 320 pounder, who controls the sale of Velie cars in northern Vermont. "Pop" Johnson is the record holder of being the heaviest agent both from the sales and avoidance standpoint. Other agents at the Velie booth include E. O. Wheeler of Worcester, A. G. Bebarrell of Lowell, Frank Velie of Lynn, George Snell of Attleboro, A. J. Storey of Bangor, Me., and 30 other sub-agents from every corner of New England.

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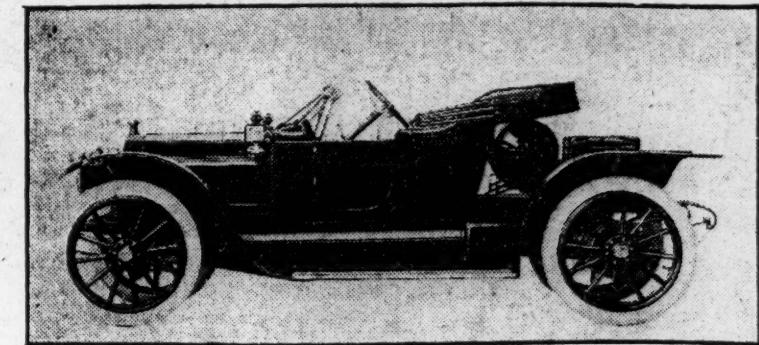
—ooo—

## AID IS GIVEN TO 244 CHILDREN

Two hundred and forty-four children were reported as being in the care of the Boston Children's Aid Society at the monthly meeting of the directors on Monday afternoon at the Twentieth Century Club. In the fiscal year which began on Oct. 1 there has been a marked increase in the volume of work over the corresponding period of last year.

The expenses of the society for this work of caring for children up to Feb. 1 were \$18,620, as against \$18,442 for the first four months of the previous year.

## RAMBLER ROADSTER FOR 1912



## MANY VISITORS TO NEW HOME OF THE FIRESTONE TIRE

Well Equipped Plant Proves  
Very Much Worth Inspecting — Every Modern  
Device for Applying Tires

The Boston branch of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company is now settled in its new home at 656 Beacon street, near Commonwealth avenue, in the heart of the new automobile section, and local branch manager, Thomas J. Glenn, is entertaining many visitors, some of whom are making an inspection of this splendidly equipped branch a feature of their visit to the city in connection with the automobile show.

The ground floor is devoted to the offices and salesrooms, and the basement to garage facilities for cars requiring fire attention. On the second floor are the receiving and shipping departments, while the third floor is used for storing pneumatic tires, with a capacity for 11,000, this being New England distributing headquarters. The fourth floor is utilized for storing solid tires for motor trucks and carriages, also rims, bands, fenders and other steel equipment used in connection with the vehicles.

Perhaps the most interesting floor from the layman's point of view is the fifth, on which there is every modern device for applying truck and carriage tires, including hydraulic presses for the new European truck tire and a completely equipped blacksmith shop. On the sixth or top floor is the pneumatic repair department with steam vulcanizers and every other device that helps to make efficient and lasting tire repairs.

—ooo—

**COMPRESSION LOSS CAUSES**

Many things may cause loss of compression, but chief of these is perhaps because the valves do not seat properly, either because of burnt oil making them sticky or because of becoming too long and resting partially on the tappets; secondly, in time the piston rings become worn and the cylinders slightly oval. Very frequently the slits in the piston rings become all in line through the rings turning. The simplest way to prevent this is to pin them. Carbon deposit on the valves, cracked pistons or cylinders, and valve cap washers becoming hard are also causes of loss of compression.

—ooo—

The company has not adopted a self-starter, but will equip cars with any of the advertised self-starters on the market, at the market price. The parent company has not felt inclined to rush the self-starter on the motor-buying public until such time as it could give it unqualified approval. This policy is pursued by a great many of the high-priced, well-known cars, and is one which the Kissel Motor Car Company has always carried out. All Kissel Kars can be equipped with a complete electric lighting system at a nominal cost. In this respect they have adopted for use either the Vesta or the Remy system for electric lighting.

—ooo—

## READJUSTMENT OF THE MAGNETO TO ITS SHAFT

It often happens, either by accident or through design, that a magneto will become disconnected from its driving shaft while on a trip, says H. H. Brown in The Horseless Age.

If the magneto is removed purposely to facilitate valve grinding or some other operation and care is taken in its removal, the replacement is a comparatively easy matter. In most cases the magneto is connected to its drive shaft by means of some form of the so-called Oldham coupling. If this is symmetrical, that is, so formed that the relation of the magneto drive shaft can be changed with relation to the armature shaft by one half a revolution, then the two halves of the coupling should be marked before removal so that they may be replaced in their correct position.

Many manufacturers, however, use some form of coupling in which putting the magneto drive shaft in the wrong relation to the armature shaft is impossible. However, there is one point that has to be guarded against, and that is getting the armature shaft a whole revolution out of the way. As the distributor makes only one revolution for two of the armature shaft, it is possible to assemble the magneto with the drive and armature shafts in the correct relation but the distributor is in such a position that the spark will occur at the end of the exhaust stroke or, rather, the beginning of the suction stroke. If this should be done while on the road and the magneto be secured in place before the mistake is discovered, perhaps the best procedure will be to change the wiring, temporarily at least.

This, of course, can be done as readily if the setting is one half a revolution out. Perhaps the best way to do this is to bring the motor on either center—within 8 or 10 degrees will be near enough. Then the cylinder that is just about to commence its working stroke can be found, as both of its valves will be closed. The cylinder on the end of its working stroke will be sure to have its exhaust valve open, as in most cases the lead of the exhaust is nearly 40 degrees.

The one on the end of the exhaust or beginning of the suction will have the exhaust opened a little less and the one on the end of the suction or beginning of the compression will have the inlet open to some extent. From this the firing order can be obtained, if it is not already known.

To find the relative position of the distributor, the easiest way generally

## SEVEN-PASSENGER KISSEL KAR HAS MANY ADMIRERS

Among Cars That Stand Out  
Prominently at the Show—  
Also 40 and 50 H. P. Semi-Touring Models

Among the cars that stand out prominently visitors to the automobile show today and the rest of this week will find the Kissel Kar line, exhibited by the New England branch and manufactured in Hartford, Wis. Manager Pruden unfortunately was unable to secure as much space as he would have liked, and for that reason only the 40-horsepower semi-touring car, 50-horsepower semi-touring car with four cylinders and the seven-passenger six-cylinder 60-horsepower car are on view.

Without doubt the last named is becoming a marked feature of the show. It is completely equipped with seat covers, nickel trimmings, combination speedometer and clock. Truhaft-Hartford shock absorbers, electric side and tail lights, lamps, 132-inch wheelbase, honeycomb type radiator, very large Solar headlights, 37x5 tires on universal, quick, detachable, mountable rims.

The value of this car with its equipment, when it is considered that Timken bearings are used throughout, even in the steering-arm knuckles and differential, with the F. & S. annular imported bearings in the transmission, commends itself instantly to the prospective purchaser of a large car.

However, this is only one of the many values in pleasure cars that the Kissel Motor Car Company offers. The 50 horsepower car, as well as the 40 horsepower car, are of equal value.

The company has not adopted a self-starter, but will equip cars with any of the advertised self-starters on the market, at the market price. The parent company has not felt inclined to rush the self-starter on the motor-buying public until such time as it could give it unqualified approval. This policy is pursued by a great many of the high-priced, well-known cars, and is one which the Kissel Motor Car Company has always carried out. All Kissel Kars can be equipped with a complete electric lighting system at a nominal cost. In this respect they have adopted for use either the Vesta or the Remy system for electric lighting.

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## BOSTON AUTO SHOWS BEST SAYS WELL KNOWN DEALER

G. M. Berry, Secretary of the Thomas B. Jeffery Company, Praises Way Local Exhibits Are Handled and Time for Holding the Show

Motor car manufacturers who have exhibited at and attended all the big automobile shows of the past 10 years, both national and local, agree that to prove their ability to compete and the buyers have had sufficient time to make fair comparisons.

"I do not think that there is a better managed show in the country than the Boston show, nor is the feeling between the dealers participating any better anywhere. There is an old principle of merchandising which I think is best understood in Boston, and that is this: Cars sell cars and the most successful competition is the fairest competition. Again the idea of service to owners is firmly rooted here. The buyers have been taught that the car must stand up and be cared for to a certain extent by the factory that makes it or lose in the competition with other cars that are backed by a sound service policy.

"That is another reason why the Boston show comes at the right time," said Mr. Berry. "The interest of the buyer during the winter months is more or less passive, but on the first of March actual deliveries begin and the

NEW HOME OF THE KISSEL KAR



### MORE WOMEN ARE BUYING CARS TO MAKE LONG TRIPS

C. A. Emise of Lozier Company Says That There Is Great Increase in Touring Interest Among Them

Importance of woman's opinion as a factor in the sale of high grade motor cars is becoming more and more apparent to the majority of salesmen, says C. A. Emise, sales manager, Lozier Motor Company.

In the case of the wealthy man who is inclined to defer to his wife's view in almost any matter in which she may be interested, the final decision as to the choice of a motor car almost invariably rests with her. New elements, however, have entered in this phase of the selling situation within the past few years. Women are demanding more power for the purchase than formerly. The increase in extended touring during the summer months is largely responsible for this fact.

Cross country tourists have found that although deep and luxurious upholstering adds greatly to the comfort of such a trip, a smooth running motor, with plenty of power to pull out of the deepest holes and climb the steepest grades, is a far more important requisite.

Judging from the statements of women who are themselves well informed, having made many trips of this kind, a combination of easy riding qualities and a power plant equal to all emergencies is the only satisfactory solution for touring of this kind.

Records kept at the Detroit office of the Lozier Company show that many motor car owners are women; probably less than 15 per cent of them purchased their cars with the intention of using them exclusively in the city. Their selection was made with the idea of owning a car capable of traversing good, bad and indifferent roads, maintaining at the same time an undeviating schedule.

Some trips mapped out and carried through successfully by some of these women enthusiasts are not undertaken very frequently even by members of the sturdier sex. The manipulation of a powerful car is, of course, attempted by few women owners. A chauffeur is generally employed for this purpose, but the rest of the details, including the route to be followed and the average speed maintained are usually studied out by the owners themselves.

### CARBURETTOR ADJUSTMENTS

Perhaps the most important and the most subject to niceties of adjustment of all the accessories of the motor is the carburetor. Change of temperature, a speck of dust, a hair, a drop of water, are each capable of deranging the proportions of air and gasoline, the perfect combination of which is so essential to correct carburation. Obviously there are only four adjustments that can be made—i.e., give more or less air or gasoline—but there is a great variety in the manner of carrying out these adjustments, as will be found on undertaking them.

### TENDENCY AMONG AUTOISTS TO HAVE TWO CAR BODIES

Marquette Company Notes That Purchasers of Machines Wish Limousine and Touring Car Interchange

The increasing tendency among buyers of high grade automobiles to have an extra body shipped with their cars is more noticeable this season than ever. The automobile owner today has been convinced that driving in winter is just as good as at any other time of the year, and so he wants his car equipped for all seasons.

When George F. Hurlbert, owner and manager of the Grand Hotel in New York city and also the Sherman House in Jamestown, N. Y., bought a Marquette "28" with limousine body recently, he also bought a 7-passenger touring body. He said that he could see no advantage in buying another chassis with a touring body for summer use when he could get an extra body to fit the same chassis. He said also that he was convinced that a car could give its best service only when kept in finest condition and in daily service.

Mr. Hurlbert bought his car through the New York branch of The Marquette Company, which has one of the best organized and most efficient service departments in New York city. The company stated that all Marquette dealers have been selected for their particular fitness to properly take care of their customers' requirements.

### TWENTY OARSMEN OUT FOR PRACTISE AT TECHNOLOGY

With Six of Last Year's Eight Rowing Prospects of Turning Out Fast Boat Are Bright

Massachusetts Institute of Technology expects a fine crew season this year following the reporting of 20 men for the first practise in the Tech gym Monday afternoon. Six men are left from last year's crew. Last year the Tech men lost by a short length to the navy at Annapolis, after only three weeks in the shell. A race is practically arranged for this year, and the Tech men will have a much better chance.

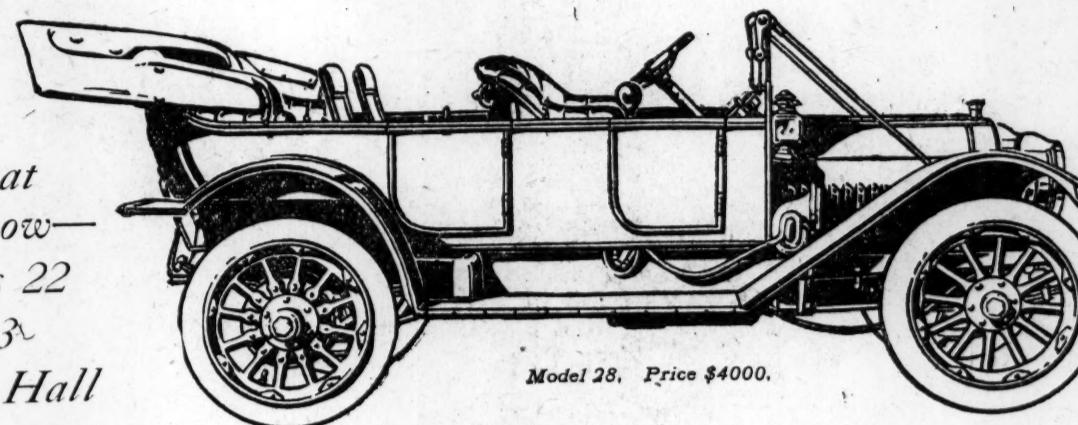
Capt. W. Gere of last year's crew is back to lead the men. Gere is the intercollegiate single scull champion. M. Upman, J. E. Whittlesey, E. H. Sweet, E. C. Gere and Coxswain E. B. Whettington are the old men.

Several of the new candidates have had considerable rowing experience. Among these F. S. Hawkins has rowed two years on the Georgetown University second and D. W. Perrin is a former Brookline high star. The use of the B. A. boathouse has been assured and a shell is expected soon.

# The Marquette

A New Car with  
a Unique  
Reputation

See it at  
the Show—  
Spaces 22  
and 23  
Main Hall



Model 28. Price \$4000.



**N**O BETTER indication can be found of the public's alertness to recognize unusual quality in automobiles, than in the big strides of progress taken by the Marquette Motor Car. That this new car should have made such a strong appeal is undoubtedly due to its peculiar advantage in embodying the strong features of design and construction of two already well-known cars—the Rainier and the Welch-Detroit. This parentage has established the Marquette on the market without the usual handicap of the new car of untried and unknown characteristics.

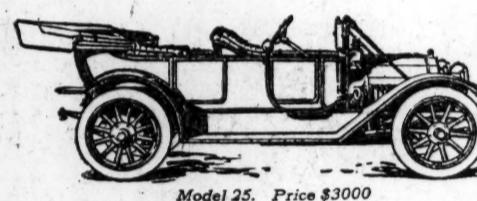
Augmenting this recognized worth is the fact that the Marquette has back of it the General Motors Company organization and resources, which can be accepted as an assurance of permanency and quality, with fullest service responsibility to both dealer and user.

From the viewpoint of appearance, the Marquette possesses elegance which invites instant approval. Mechanically, it leads all rivals; its smooth running, quiet, flexible and powerful motor is an engineering achievement.

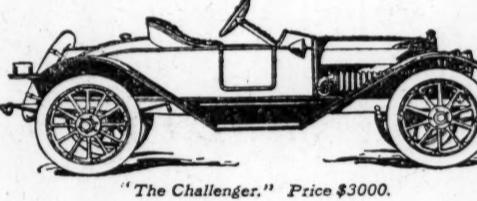
At the Automobile Show (Mechanics Bldg.), give the Marquette a thorough examination. The same line of models as exhibited will also be on display at our Boston Show Rooms. If you will give us the opportunity, we believe we can demonstrate that in the Marquette is offered one of the automobile opportunities of the year.

At the same time we are offering to Marquette owners facilities for local service which are truly unusual in all those essentials of promptness and thoroughness so necessary to satisfactory automobile ownership.

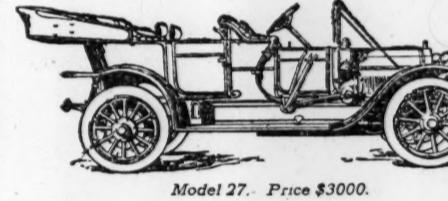
Five Different Models, two distinct chassis, prices: \$3000 and \$4000, completely equipped.



Model 25. Price \$3000



"The Challenger." Price \$3000.



Model 27. Price \$3000.

THE MARQUETTE COMPANY, 733 Boylston Street

### SHIPPING AUTOMOBILES SOMETIMES BIG PROBLEM

General Manager James N. Gunn of the Studebaker Corporation Tells About Some of the Difficulties He Has Had to Face This Winter

Shipping automobiles from Detroit to New York via Jacksonville, Fla., or to Boston via Montreal, would strike the average person as a peculiar proceeding, to say the least.

As a matter of fact, this has not been done as yet, but if the present shortage of cars on some railway systems continues something very nearly approaching it may be a possibility of the future, according to General Manager James Newton Gunn of the Studebaker Corporation.

"Our prime problem today is not to sell or to make automobiles, but to procure cars in which to ship them," asserts Mr. Gunn. "During January and February the condition has been very acute and we have been compelled to resort to the expedient of routing whole train loads by roundabout ways instead of direct, so as to avail ourselves of cars which some roads could furnish us when others could not.

"Our prime problem today is not to sell or to make automobiles, but to procure cars in which to ship them," asserts Mr. Gunn. "During January and February the condition has been very acute and we have been compelled to resort to the expedient of routing whole train loads by roundabout ways instead of direct, so as to avail ourselves of cars which some roads could furnish us when others could not.

"This winter buyers have been more usually insistent on deliveries—doubtless profiting by past experience, and feeling that a car in the home garage is worth two promised for spring delivery. Hence our shipping problem—and to show that it's a real one I need only cite two instances inside of last week when we shipped a train load of automobiles to Philadelphia via the Wabash to Ft. Wayne, Ind., thence Pennsylvania; and another train load for

Boston had to go via the Grand Trunk through Canada.

"These are surely roundabout routes, but they are not exceptions at all and give some idea of the expedients that must be resorted to when you turn out \$150,000 worth of automobiles a day, an impatient customer waiting for each of them—and a 500,000 car shortage railroad cars to reckon with."

#### HOW THE CHARGE IS FIRED

Gasoline, it should be remembered and all other liquids, too, for that matter) is not a compact mass, but consists of small particles circulating in ether, so that the question of not only efficiency, but the position of the sparking plug is an all-important matter. The question whether one spark is enough must depend entirely upon the size of the cylinder—and hence the bulk of vapor—together with the strength of the mixture and its density, as the spark has to pass over many spaces and spring from particle to particle until the whole has caught fire; so that the greater the volume the longer time must elapse before complete combustion takes place. Hence to merely obtain a good jump is not enough.

#### CAUSES OF END "KNOCKS"

Three things are responsible for the big end "knock," first, lack of oil; second, fitted too tightly in the beginning, it seizes up and melts the white metal; third, the nuts working loose.

#### V-ENGINE DIFFICULTIES

A characteristic of V engines is that one cylinder gets more oil than the other, the larger quantity going to the cylinder which encounters the first swish of oil from the internal flywheel or crank as it comes up. If the compression of such engines becomes a trifle weak, the scarred valves are tolerably certain to be those of the over-lubricated cylinder, and the other cylinder will often require no attention for some hundreds of miles further.



(Guaranteed 5,000 Miles)

FULL MEASURE — SIXTEEN  
TIMES PROVEN ON GLIDDEN  
TOUR TROPHY WINNING CARS

The victorious Glidden Tour team of three Maxwell Cars and Governor Hoke Smith's Anderson Cup Winner fought their way to victory through 1,454 miles of rough going on Sixteen Ajax Tires WITHOUT A SINGLE REPLACEMENT.

Worth considering: This particular demonstration of Ajax Full Measure Service, while more in the public eye, is not exceptional. It is enjoyed by thousands of Ajax Tire users who appreciate that it is backed at all times by a Fair and Square Guarantee of 5000 Miles.

Exhibiting at Stands F 519-520  
The Automobile Show

AJAX-GRIEB RUBBER CO.  
15 Park Square, Boston  
Gen. Offices: 1796 B'dway, New York  
Factories: Trenton, N. J.  
Branches in Principal Cities.

Examine the New Touring Car de Luxe  
**PREMIER**  
Space 112  
Left of Main Aisle  
Exhibition Hall  
Garrison Street Entrance  
Compare this quality car with other makes listing at \$1000 to \$2000 more, and you will understand the increasing popularity of the Premier among people who are satisfied with none but the best.  
**PREMIER MOTOR CAR CO. of N. E.**  
652 BEACON STREET











# Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

## STOCKS ACTIVE AND STRONG IN A BROAD MARKET

Steel Attracts Much Attention of Traders—Manipulation Induces Covering by Shorts

## LOCALS ARE FIRM

Persistent short covering induced by manipulative tactics on the part of bull interests has caused a higher price level in the New York stock market and a more cheerful sentiment. The firmness of prices in the face of labor difficulties in both Europe and America and political unsettlement everywhere has caused some wonderment. But stocks are held mainly by strong interests who bought them to prevent demoralization and to unload them a higher level must be brought about by methods now being employed. That is about the sum and substance of the situation.

Steel was made prominent in the early trading today. Buying of this issue was conspicuous and forced the price upward and steadied the rest of the market. Good gains were made in a rather quiet market.

United States Smelting was in moderate request on the local exchange and it made an early advance. Indiana, Superior, North Butte and Calumet & Arizona improved fractionally during the first sales.

Stocks became active and stronger as the session advanced. Before midday Steel was selling well above 64, after having opened up 3% at 62%. Reading opened off 1% at 155% and rose a point before noon. Union Pacific opened unchanged at 165% and sold up to 167 during the first half of the session.

General Electric opened off 1% at 163% and moved up to 165. International Harvester opened unchanged at 107 and gained two points before midday.

Local business was more active and broader than it has been for some time. Gains were general throughout the list. Calumet & Hecla opened unchanged at 461 and advanced to 465 before midday. Indiana opened up 3% at 15% and advanced well above 16. Wolverine opened up 4% at 115 and advanced a point further. United Shoe Machinery opened off 3% at 50% and advanced more than a point.

Prices eased off somewhat and the market became irregular during the early afternoon. The leaders, however, held up fairly well.

**LONDON**—Although the final trading was on a somewhat irregular range sentiment on the stock exchange was cheerful. Gild-edged investments ended at the top and home rails were firm, leaving off only a shade below the highest.

The influencing consideration was the renewal of efforts by the industrial council in the direction of a coal strike settlement. Nigerian tin issues took on a boom appearance and a good tone was displayed by rubbers and oils.

Americans were buoyant on the curb with favorable sympathetic effect on Canadian Pacific.

Rio Tinto at 72% showed a net gain of 1%.

Berlin closed weak.

## COTTON MARKET

**NEW YORK**—The cotton market opened steady, two to four points higher: March 10.15@17, May 10.28@29, June 10.32, July 10.38@39, August 10.37@38, September 10.38@40, October 10.45@46, December 10.52@53, January 10.51 offered, February 10.52 offered.

**LIVERPOOL**—Spot cotton moderate business; prices steady. middlings 5.90d, up five points. Sales estimated 7000 bales, receipts 75,000, including 65,800 American. Futures opened steady, two to four up. At 12:30 p.m. quiet and steady, 3 to 3 1/2 up from previous close: March-April 5.66, May-June 5.69, July-August 5.68@5.69, October-November 5.62.

## LACLEDE GAS LIGHT CO.

**ST. LOUIS**—Charles L. Holman, vice-president and general manager of the Laclede Gas Light Company, has been elected president.

## THE WEATHER

**UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY:** Fair tonight and Wednesday; no much change in temperature; moderate north to northeast winds.

**WASHINGTON**—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair; continued cold tonight and Wednesday.

The disturbance that moved up the coast yesterday passed over this vicinity last night and is now central near Nanuet, Mass. Another disturbance comes this morning near New Orleans. It is in the during cloudy and rainy weather in the southern sections. An extended area of high pressure central to the lake region is producing pleasant weather with zero temperatures in the northern sections.

## TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a.m. .... 10.12 noon ..... 22  
2 p.m. .... 20

Average temperature yesterday, 10 10-24.

## IN OTHER CITIES

**MINNEAPOLIS**—Representatives of Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, good seed committee of council of grain exchanges and of Minneapolis Agricultural College are planning cooperative work for good seed along southern Minnesota lines of Omaha, Minneapolis & St. Louis, Chicago Great Western and St. Paul. A good seed train will probably be one means.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

**NEW YORK**—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m.:

Open High Low Last  
Allis-Chalmers pf.... 4 1/2 4 3/4 4 1/2 4 1/2

Amalgamated.... 69 69 68 68

Am Ag Chem.... 60 60 59 59

Am Beet Sugar.... 57 54 57 57

Am Can.... 12 12 11 11

Am Can pf.... 93 94 93 93

Am Car Foundry.... 53 53 52 53

Am H & L pf.... 21 21 21 21

Am Joe.... 21 21 21 21

Am Loco.... 33 34 33 34

Am Smelting.... 73 75 73 75

Am Smelting pf.... 103 103 103 103

Am Sun Ship B.... 68 68 68 68

Am T & T.... 12 12 14 14

Am Woolen.... 28 28 28 28

Am Writing Pa pf.... 87 88 87 88

Am Zinc.... 30 30 29 29

Amco.... 36 37 36 37

Archibald.... 105 105 104 105

Atchison.... 103 103 103 103

At Coast Line.... 137 138 137 137

Balt & Ohio.... 103 103 102 103

Beth Steel.... 29 29 29 29

Brooklyn R T.... 80 80 80 80

Canadian Pacific.... 223 223 227 223

Central Leather.... 18 19 19 19

Central Leather pf.... 83 83 83 84

Ch & Cho.... 73 73 73 73

Chi & Gt West.... 18 18 18 18

Chi M & St Paul.... 108 108 107 107

Chi M & St Paul pf.... 145 145 145 145

Chi & N West.... 141 141 143 141

Chino.... 25 25 25 25

Col. Fuel.... 26 26 26 26

Com Gas.... 130 140 139 139

Com Products.... 10 10 10 10

Corl & Hudson.... 170 170 170 170

Frie.... 32 33 22 22

Frie 1st pf.... 53 54 54 54

Frie 2d pf.... 42 43 42 43

Fed M & S Co pf.... 38 38 38 38

Gen Electric.... 163 165 163 164

Gen Motor Co.... 32 32 32 32

Goldfield Com.... 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2

Gen Nor pf.... 131 131 131 131

Gen Nor pf.... 38 38 38 38

Gen Harvester.... 107 109 107 108

Gen Central.... 137 137 137 137

Gen Inter-Met.... 18 18 18 18

Gen Inter-Met pf.... 58 58 57 58

Gen Int Marine.... 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2

Gen Int Marine pf.... 20 20 20 20

Gen Int Paper.... 10 10 10 10

Gen Int Paper pf.... 54 54 54 54

Gen Pump.... 28 28 28 28

Gen Pump pf.... 81 81 81 81

Gen Kan City So.... 26 26 26 26

Gen Kan & Tex.... 27 27 27 27

Gen Kan & Tex pf.... 61 61 61 61

Gen Lehigh Valley.... 159 160 159 160

Gen Long Island.... 44 44 44 44

Gen L & N.... 155 156 155 155

Gen Miami.... 24 24 24 24

Gen St L.... 23 23 23 23

Gen Missouri Pacific.... 39 40 39 40

Gen N Atch.... 147 148 147 148

Gen Nat Lead.... 55 56 55 56

Gen Nevada Com Corp.... 19 20 19 19

Gen N Y H & H.... 140 140 140 140

Gen N Y Central.... 111 111 111 111

Gen Northern Pacific.... 118 119 118 119

Gen North American.... 78 78 78 78

Gen Norfolk & Western.... 109 109 109 109

Gen Omaha.... 139 138 138 138

Gen Ontario & Western.... 37 37 36 36

Gen Pacific Mail.... 72 72 72 72

Gen Peoples Gas.... 106 106 106 106

Gen Pittsburgh Coal.... 17 17 17 17

Gen Pittsburg Coal Pf.... 80 80 80 80

Gen Pittsburg Coal Pf.... 80 80 80 80

Gen Pressed Steel Car.... 31 31 31 31

Gen Pullman.... 159 159 159 159

Gen Quicksilver Min.... 29 29 29 29

Gen Steel Spring.... 102 102 102 102

Gen Ry Cons Copper.... 17 17 17 17

Gen Reading 1st pf.... 84 84 84 84

Gen Reading 2d pf.... 97 97 97 97

Gen Rock Island pf.... 73 73 73 73

Gen Rock Island pf.... 23 23 23 23

Gen Rock Island pf.... 23 23 23 23

Gen Rock Island pf.... 10 10 10 10

# Latest Market Reports :: Events of Interest to Investors

## CONTRACTING FOR FUTURE SHOE BUSINESS IS LIGHT

Believed by Some That Custom of Placing Orders Seven or Eight Months Before Season Opens May Never Return—Leather Market

According to reports, contracting for next fall and winter's shoe business has thus far been light. Two months of the new year have already gone, and the time for making and delivering goods for the winter of 1912 and 1913 is reduced that much. Buyers are quite indifferent, giving little heed to urgent mail "appeals for orders or the personal solicitation of the salesmen, a few of whom are on the road for the purpose of exploiting that part of the business.

However, the information received from these men regarding the condition of trade for the coming spring is gratifying, and the preparations for the Easter season are a feature which creates much activity in itself, and when accompanied by weather commensurate with the occasion gives to business an impetus which stays with it well into vacation time.

It may be that the delay in placing orders which has been so conspicuous for the past two seasons is only temporary, superinduced perhaps by the unusual conditions which have prevailed in the leather market the past year or more, and that a return to values and production normal in character and indicative of stability would cause a resumption of early ordering. Yet it is believed by some that the custom of placing contracts seven to eight months before the season opens is not likely to return.

This means driving the factories up to the limit, when orders do come, and requires the buyers not to be two exacting in deliveries. Present business is good in spots. The light weight grades are moving steadily and with what the mails bring, together with the anticipated orders from the local and New York markets, added to what remains in the reserve order-list will keep these factories "in commission" well into the spring.

While there is some reason for manufacturers of heavy goods to express dissatisfaction the time when contracts for winter goods must be placed is not far off and values high or low will be unable to stop the trading after it once begins.

Manufacturers of men's fine shoes are receiving a steady mail order business, though they are almost too small individually to attract attention. The liberal amount of orders which they have had ahead of the cutters is being reduced, but there are enough to keep the factories active even though the fall orders are late in coming.

Those making the medium priced grades have reported little if any improvement. Orders are daily received but are largely of a sizing up or filling-in character. This line was also favored with a reserve business but recent shipments have in some cases exhausted it.

Reports from makers of chrome, kangaroo and other side leather shoes are still on the shady side of future business. The factories are being run to near normal capacity, but the need of new business is now plainly felt. Some think that a drop in prices might result in an immediate increase of orders, but this opinion is not shared by the older manufacturers. There is yet plenty of time, however, to produce all the goods which a winter's season may require.

Boys' and youths' shoes are moving quite slowly. Orders coming day after day are too small to claim the title of contracts. Advanced prices are accountable for this condition and though some of the large factories are in need of work there is no rumor of a break in the existing terms.

The split leather shoe which was considered obsolete for the past few years has again become quite a familiar sight in the above grades. The improved method of finishing splits and the high cost of other varieties of side leather have proved factors beneficial to split leather shoes. The outing shoe made of oak and colored ooz split, either nailed, machine sewed or goodyear welt has by its merit become a free seller with the jobbing trade and thousands of pairs are being made.

After as good a season as Haverhill manufacturers have had for years the end of their reserve orders is in sight. New business will come for sometime yet, especially from what is termed "near by trade," but that of itself marks the drawing near of the close of the season's business. Reports show that there is work enough in sight and in prospect to run the factories close to May 1.

Lynn is busy on certain grades of foot-wear, but on staples it is only fairly active. The high and medium patterns for button and blucher boots have had a good run of business and these with low cuts for street wear have kept the factories running for many months. Future business is not equal to what it usually is at this season of the year, but that condition is similar to all other lines it lacks any disturbing element.

Manufacturers specializing misses' and children's serviceable footwear report that they have all the business they can properly care for at present. A long and steady run has favored the factories and there appears sufficient work on hand to keep the help busy until the next season's demands begin to come in.

**SEARS-ROEBUCK SALES**  
CHICAGO—Management of Sears-Roebuck says early financing does not explain advance in stock, because none is contemplated in the next six months or more. This year's sales show an increase of 25 per cent.

## ANNUAL STATEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

Report Shows a Decrease in Volume of Business Handled, but Earnings Loss Is Not Severe

### A REVIEW OF YEAR

NEW YORK—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company reports for fiscal year ended Dec. 31 last:

Operating revenue	1911	Decrease
Total net revenue	\$15,487,413	\$2,963,886
Taxes	12,733,818	1,601,464
Operating income	6,826,069	451,324
Rentals	3,571,362	20,916
Balts paid	1,517,111	666,579
Net oper. income	33,390,637	1,392,019
Other income	17,226,474	232,572
Charges	14,298,769	1,167,230
Car trusts, etc.	3,396,093	330,571
Balts for dividends	33,921,742	126,362
Dividends	2,065,887	938,710
Deductions	1,704,299	727,849
Operating surplus adj.	23,692,816	1,081,195
Total surplus	7,571,474	1,478,478
Pa. Lines West of Pittsburgh		
Operating revenue	\$50,110,590	\$4,000,284
Taxes	35,648,962	3,339,379
Operating income	15,426,057	1,516,616
Rentals paid	1,496,078	1,073,121
Other income	11,929,978	445,189
Charges	25,522,292	2,246,790
Fixed charges	15,724,157	286,233
Surplus	9,377,154	39,445
Dividend, 7 p. c.	5,000,000	1,000,000
Surplus	4,397,553	394,445
Total deductions	4,108,265	473,033
P. & L. surplus	29,273	312,478

Total assets and liabilities as of Dec. 31, 1911, \$69,642,067, as compared with \$83,223,834 in 1910 and \$870,034,916 in 1909.

Side upper leather would bear the same comparison when certain grades are considered. Colored, mat and wax calf are in good demand, while mat calf has been short for many weeks. Almost the same might be said of the colored finishes.

Upper leather would bear the same comparison when certain grades are considered.

Colored, mat and wax calf are in good demand, while mat calf has been short for many weeks. Almost the same might be said of the colored finishes.

The number of tons of freight moved on the five general divisions east of Pittsburgh and Erie in 1911 was 125,175,068, a decrease of 4,683,285, or 3.61 per cent; the number of passengers was 67,457,714, a decrease of 2,533,743, or 3.62 per cent.

The number of tons of freight moved on the lines west of Pittsburgh was 138,743,881, a decrease of 14,997,240, or 10.22 per cent; the number of passengers carried was 34,392,215, an increase of 300,781.

The operating revenue of all lines east and west of Pittsburgh for the year 1911 was \$336,468, operating expenses \$261,210,277, and operating income \$75,415,590, a decrease in operating revenue, compared with 1910, of \$9,865,630, and a decrease in operating income of \$5,160,990. There were 413,184,812 tons of freight moved on the entire system, bringing a decrease of 28,030,405 tons, and 168,725,921 passengers carried, an increase of 680,046.

There was expended during the past year for construction, equipment, and real estate on the lines west of Pittsburgh \$12,350,447, of which \$8,801,922 was charged to capital and \$3,548,524 to surplus income.

The expenditures were principally for new ore docks at Cleveland, and the elevation of tracks in Fort Wayne, construction of new yards at Moravia, and additional main tracks on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway and Vandalia railroad.

President McCrea's annual report contains the following: The New York Connecting Railroad Company—the capital stock of which has been owned for many years one half each by this company and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company—is constructing a railroad from a connection with the Long Island railroad, near the boundary line between the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, New York city, through the latter borough to and over the East river and Randall's and Ward's islands, to a connection with the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad near Point Morris, in the borough of Bronx, and also a connection from said main line to the New York tunnel extension in Sunnyside yard, Long Island City. Contracts have been awarded for the steel work for the East river bridge, and its viaduct and approaches on the north into Bronx borough, and on the south into the borough of Queens, Long Island.

Upon the completion of the railroad and the exercise of trackage rights to be obtained from the Long Island Railroad Company between the said connection and its Bay Ridge terminals on New York harbor, the freight traffic interchanged between the Pennsylvania and New Haven systems, now transported by floats between the Pennsylvania terminals on the west side of the Hudson River and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company's lines at Port Morris—at a distance of about 3 1/2 miles—and thence moved by rail to Port Morris. The connection with the tunnel extension will permit a direct rail movement via the Pennsylvania station, New York city, for the passenger traffic interchanged between the two systems. The New York Connecting route will materially increase the movement of the New England passenger and freight traffic, and will avoid congestion of the New York terminals and harbor, and the delays which often arise in float service.

About three years will be required to construct the New York Connecting railroad, including its East river bridge and viaducts, and the cost thereof—estimated at about \$15,000,000, in addition to the \$5,000,000 previously advanced in equal amounts by the two owning companies and represented by its capital stock and notes—will be provided for through an issue of its securities. The principal and

## RAILROADS WILL UNDERTAKE NEW FINANCING SOON

Report Shows a Decrease in Volume of Business Handled, but Earnings Loss Is Not Severe

### A REVIEW OF YEAR

NEW YORK—Railroad financing necessarily during the present year is believed to be only well begun by the large amount consummated in the first two months. On basis of this opinion, bankers hold that the bond market and also the stock market will be given sufficient support for a considerable time yet to allow this needed financing to be carried out.

Speculation as to what form the financing will take points generally to short-term notes. Up to this time over \$100,000,000 short-term railroad securities have been sold or authorized this year. That figure is about \$25,000,000 ahead of first two months of last year, which was \$130,000,000 ahead of 1910.

Popularity of the short-term issue is further shown by total of such financing, industrial and railroad, arranged since Jan. 1, at the vast sum of \$135,000,000, which is 35.5 per cent of total financing by means of notes in 1911. If the \$12,000,000 Lake Shore notes, renewed for one year abroad, are included, it brings short-term financing for the first two months to nearly \$150,000,000.

In such financing the day of refunding comes early, and with some financing done last year it will be here soon. The large banks of New York have disposed of a large amount of their security holdings in the past three months. This should place them in position to support the market in connection with future financing expected.

### RAILWAY EARNINGS

#### CANADIAN PACIFIC

Fourth week February \$2,466,000 Increase

Month February ..... \$4,303,300 16,000

From July 1 ..... 37,070,230 1,146,664

MISSOURI PACIFIC

Fourth week February \$1,114,000 Increase

Month February ..... \$1,202,000 \$22,000

From July 1 ..... 37,070,230 1,146,664

ST. LOUIS & GREAT NORTHERN

Fourth week February \$2,200,000 Increase

Month February ..... \$2,200,000 1,000

From July 1 ..... 37,070,230 1,146,664

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY

First week February ..... \$17,036,327 Increase

Second week February ..... 17,445,444 369

From Jan. 1 ..... 11,160,800 117,061

MINNEAPOLIS ST. PAUL & MILWAUKEE

January ..... Increase

Gross earnings ..... \$1,069,961 \$108,516

Net earnings ..... 264,671 93,984

Chicago ..... Increase

Gross earnings ..... 10,254,594 \$1,193,587

Net earnings ..... 4,147,051 1,383,728

Chicago Division

January ..... Increase

Gross earnings ..... \$672,500 \$29,230

From July 1 ..... 105,124 37,798

St. Paul ..... Increase

Gross earnings ..... 5,458,820 51,751

Net earnings ..... 1,511,545 170,065

St. Louis Southwestern

Fourth week February \$2,822,000 Increase

Month February ..... 1,010,000 2,000

From July 1 ..... 8,303,119 144,837

Operating revenue ..... \$945,870 \$100,198

Operating income ..... 175,378 \$28,481

Surplus ..... 52,665 \$40,483

From July 1 ..... 52,665 38,483

Operating revenue ..... 7,299,149 \$213,631

Operating income ..... 2,270,811 238,426

Surplus ..... 1,372,500 382,706

Decrease

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Advance

Consols money ..... 77%

On account ..... 77%

Annanada ..... 37%

A. & G. ..... 37%

## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## PORTUGAL DEFENDS HERSELF AND TURNS ATTACK ON CRITICS

Senor Teixeira Gomes Gives Monitor Representative Official Statement Upon Prisons' Good Condition

## FACTS ARE ARRAYED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Ever since the revolution and the establishment of the new regime in Portugal, enemies of the republic have attempted in various ways to circulate throughout the press disparaging statements with respect to the behavior of the present government.

In order to ascertain the actual facts of the case a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called at the Portuguese legation in London and was informed by his excellency, Senor Teixeira Gomes, the Portuguese minister, that the reports referred to were as untrue as other reports which had been circulated by those who were opposed to the republic.

His excellency then handed over the following official statement the Monitor publishes herewith:

"The Portuguese legation is anxious to put an end to the campaign recently opened by the enemies of the republic to throw discredit on Portuguese institutions with the object of representing the republican government as lacking in humanitarian sentiments, and with this object in view they started the rumor that the political prisoners in that country were not only badly housed but suffered barbarous treatment."

## PressAppealed To

"You are asked therefore to be so good as to publish the following in your trustworthy journal:

"During the sitting of the Portuguese Parliament on the 6th inst. the prime minister replied to an interpellation by the Deputy Senor Joao de Menezes, when he clearly explained the matter, pointing out that the prisons at present utilized were the same as those utilized by the monarchist government.

"Although, he pointed out, there has not been sufficient time since the establishment of the new regime to carry out great improvements, such alterations have nevertheless been made as are required to render them more salubrious.

"He stated also that the British minister, Sir Arthur Hardinge, the illustrious representative of Great Britain in Portugal, had visited and made a minute inspection of the prisons in the fort of Alto Duque and Trafaria, the two especially referred to as being unsuitable for the housing of prisoners from a hygienic point of view. He further announced that he had received a letter from Sir Arthur Hardinge in which it was stated that the accusations of the enemies of the republic were absolutely false and that, contrary to the statements made, the prisoners are subjected to a by no means severe regimen."

## Tactics Those of Enemies

"Once more the Portuguese legation begs to call your attention to the disgraceful tactics adopted by the enemies of the republic with the object of damaging the reputation of Portuguese institutions in the eyes of the public. It must not be forgotten, however, that these very institutions have, because of the liberal and humanitarian spirit of the men who directed them, as well as of the people by whom they were elected, earned not only the unanimous public testimonial of the representatives of the powers in Lisbon, but have called forth the respect of the world."

The following are the actual words of the declaration written by the hand of Sir Arthur Hardinge, British minister in Lisbon:

"The British minister, Sir A. Hardinge, having visited the grandson of a British subject at the fort of 'Alto Duque,' and having also visited the 'Trafaria' prison, was pleased to recognize in a private letter addressed to the Portuguese minister for foreign affairs that the accusation of the barbarous and cruel treatment inflicted in the said prisons upon persons accused of political offenses is absolutely inexact, having verified, on the contrary, that the preventive regime to which they are subjected is not at all severe."

## Portuguese Defended

His excellency further pointed out that such behavior as has been attributed by some journalists to the Portuguese republic is not consistent with the national character.

"The Portuguese are," he added, "anything but a cruel race, and they could find no pleasure in inflicting suffering on any individual. You will remember also that capital punishment in Portugal was abolished half a century ago. Some of the people may be ignorant and not very clean, but they are certainly not cruel."

Senor Teixeira Gomes pointed out also, during the course of the conversation, on what humanitarian lines the revolution had been carried out. Referring to one of the accusations leveled against the republican government, he stated that on one of the occasions when the Jesuits were expelled from Sicily they were given but 24 hours notice, and dire

## SOCIALIST CONGRESS IN LYONS REJOICES AT GERMAN VOTING

(Special to the Monitor)  
LYONS, France—The ninth socialist congress held at Lyons has assumed, in a certain measure, an international character. England, Germany, Italy, Bohemia, Russia and Norway are all represented, and the commencement of the congress was marked by speeches from the foreign delegates.

The triumph of the social Democrat party at the recent elections for the Reichstag is the occasion for rejoicing among socialists in every country, and enthusiasm has been manifested at the Lyons congress in consequence.

The success of the German socialists, however, is due very much to the political situation obtaining in Germany at the present time. Whether, if the balance of political power lay as much with the Reichstag as it does with the French and English Parliaments, socialism would have gained so large a following among the German people is, at least, doubtful. In any case, the success of the party in Germany does not point to a general growth of socialism in other countries.

Certainly in France, judging from the report given at the Lyons congress, there is no evidence of socialism having gained very much ground. L'Humanité, for instance, the most widely read of socialist papers, has been obliged to borrow 15,000 francs from the party funds, and two other provincial publications of the socialist party have found themselves in like necessity. Also, the membership roll has increased but by 200 since the last congress.

Among the questions to be discussed at the present gathering at Lyons is one touching on Freemasonry. Can a socialist be a Freemason? And on this point the French socialists do not seem to agree. It is probable however that there will be no ruling on the subject, and that it will be deemed advisable to leave the question to be solved by individual members.

threats were held over those who should remain.

"In Portugal, however, the situation was very different," he explained. "The Jesuits, who had already been expelled in the eighteenth century and had never really been allowed to come back, and had therefore settled in the country against the law, were allowed to go at their leisure and without undue pressure.

## Jesuits Forced to Go

"The revolution," his excellency said, "was directed against them, and the government could therefore hardly be expected to quietly allow these people who had no right to be in the country to remain where they were. The comment made by the people would surely be that they had given their assistance to the government for the expulsion of the Jesuits, but that the government had not kept its word."

Referring to the statements published in some quarters to the effect that Portugal was willing to enter into negotiations with respect to the disposal of her colonies in Africa, the Portuguese minister declared with emphasis that such reports should be disregarded, as they were wholly untrue, and had been circulated by those who were anxious to cause difficulties between one nation and another.

"We have done much to improve our colonies since the revolution," his excellency explained, "for, to quote but one instance, we have stopped the manufacture of alcohol, and for that purpose we have bought sugar factories engaged in that trade, and for which we have paid altogether some £500,000. In this connection also the representatives of the Portuguese republic took a prominent part at the conference in Brussels, a part which was recognized by the representatives of the other powers."

Colonies to Be Retained

"It is obvious," he added, "that if we had any intention of parting with our colonies we should scarcely be making great sacrifices. The fact is, we have not enough capital ourselves to develop the numerous resources of our African colonies, and we are therefore doing everything possible to encourage capitalists to further the industries and commerce in Africa."

"Our policy is based on our very ancient alliance with England, an alliance which was renewed after the establishment of the republic. Now, it is quite obvious that England would never allow any power to deprive Portugal of her territory; and I repeat that we have no intention of parting with our colonies, but on the contrary we are engaged in improving the administrative, moral, social and economic condition of these colonies."

"Another question which is receiving much attention is that of immigration in Africa, where the population is sparse. In Africa, also, it must be remembered, we are the neighbors of Germany and always, of course, the allies of England, and it is for this reason that we are anxious to give these two countries the preference with respect to the development of the industry and commerce, one of the principal reasons being that they know the country and are familiar with existing conditions. Our territory is guaranteed by our treaty with England, and the report that we are willing to entertain any proposal as to the disposal of our colonies, is entirely without foundation."

OIL SOUGHT FOR BRITISH NAVY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is understood that the Hamburg-American line has decided to construct at Cuxhaven a harbor of their own which will accommodate their 50,000-ton boats of the imperator class. Negotiations in connection with this project are proceeding with the Hamburg Senate.

## GREAT ENGLISH PAGEANT TRACES THE HISTORY OF NON-CONFORMITY



(Copyright by Barratt)  
The trial of Martin Luther before the Diet at Worms, an episode in the great pageant descriptive of the history of Non-conformity

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The history of Non-conformity was traced from the period of its inception right up to the present day in the great pageant which was held lately in the Horticultural hall at Westminster.

Its times of trial and storm, as well as its day of prosperity have been depicted in the series of wonderful spectacles presented.

The first episode was Martin Luther before the Diet at Worms. A stirring scene where a great procession of choristers, acolytes and monks in gorgeous array marched in and surrounded the archbishop of Treves, was followed by the imperial procession of Charles I. and finally by Luther himself in his sober habit as a friar. The scene of Luther's thundering refusal to retract in the well-known words, "Here stand I, I can do

no otherwise," was very impressive. Then came John Knox before Mary Queen of Scots at Holyrood in which the Queen and her ladies were found working and singing when the curtain rose.

The birth of English Non-conformity formed the subject of the next episode. A Puritan wedding was taking place in a private chapel, when the officers of the law rushed in and arrested the whole party. This made a charming tableau, on account of the prim Puritan dresses, with white collars and gowns of gray and brown.

The story swung along in a series of thrilling scenes: Charles the First's visit to the House of Commons to arrest the five members who had made such a gallant stand with Hampden at their head; Cromwell and the Rump Parliament, and

Cromwell refusing the crown. Then came Milton and Marvell, the imprisonment of Bunyan, the trial of Baxter before Judge Jeffries, the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth rock and a scene between Claverhouse and the Covenanters in Scotland.

Later Non-conformity experienced happier times, for a Non-conformist minister was received at the court of William and Mary. Then came John Wesley and Robert Raikes, who started the first Sunday school, and the first missionary ship, which was shown starting for the South Sea islands. The final ground tableau was the 'Triumph of the Puritan Spirit.'

Some of the most beautiful scenes were copied from well known pictures, the costumes and scenes being carefully reproduced.

## JOUSTING CARNIVALS TO BE FEATURES OF COMING EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The work of transforming the Earls Court exhibition ground into an Elizabethan town for the Shakespeare exhibition has now commenced. As has already been said in The Christian Science Monitor, this coming pageant which is to last through the summer months is under the direct superintendence of Mrs. George Cornwall West.

The lake in the grounds will represent Plymouth sound, on the waters of which the Revenge will be at anchor. Exact replicas of the playhouses that once stood on Bankside, south of the Thames, are to be erected, and Queen Elizabeth's banqueting room is to be fitted up in one of the exhibition halls.

In the Empress hall there will be held the most perfect presentation ever given in modern times of the jousting carnivals that formed such a feature in medieval England. It is pointed out that these jousts will be real contests of skill, and that points will be awarded for each lance broken according to the manner of the breaking, and also for unhorsing or disarming an opponent.

Three thousand seats will be provided for spectators, and the entire proceeds of the tourney as well as the Shakespeare exhibition will be devoted to the royal Shakespeare memorial.

## RUSSIA TO BE PAID ANCIENT WAR DEBT

(Special to the Monitor)

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The recent signing of the Russo-Bulgarian treaty providing for the payment to Russia of the cost of her occupation of Eastern Rumelia, is an echo of the Russo-Turkish campaign of 1877-78, when Bulgaria formed the theater of war and the little town of Pleven rose to sudden fame.

The amount to be paid to Russia by the terms of the treaty just signed is 10,680,250 roubles (\$5,340,125), to be remitted in two annual installments of 250,000 roubles (\$125,000), without interest, commencing with the present year and continuing until the whole debt is wiped out.

CUXHAVEN TO HAVE NEW HARBOR

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—It is understood that the Hamburg-American line has decided to construct at Cuxhaven a harbor of their own which will accommodate their 50,000-ton boats of the imperator class. Negotiations in connection with this project are proceeding with the Hamburg Senate.

EDUCATION IS A HELP IN ARMY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Regulations have been introduced into the army making the grant of proficiency pay dependent on the holding of a third-class certificate of education. This ruling should result in not only raising the educational standard of the army, but in rendering the soldier more fitted for obtaining civil employment when the time comes for him to leave the colors.

## CENSOR OF PLAYS TO HAVE HIS OWN WORK SUBMITTED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The last act of Lord Spencer before resigning the office of lord chamberlain, was to appoint Ernest Bendall joint examiner of plays with Charles Brookfield. The mirth of the country which has been provoked by the appointment of Charles Brookfield to the position of censor will not, probably, be silenced by the simple process of appointing Mr. Bendall to share his duties.

The idea of celebrating Mr. Brookfield's appointment by the production of his own play, "Dear Old Charley," will soon be realized; and, as if this were not enough, the producers have hit upon another way of manifesting their humor. Every play in which any alterations take place has to be resubmitted to the censor. A few insignificant alterations have been made in "Dear Old Charley," which will now be submitted to Mr. Brookfield for his own license. It would be difficult to question the ingenuity of Mr. Brookfield's critics.

DANGER OF STATE AID IN COMMERCE IS POINTED OUT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking at the annual dinner of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, Sir H. Llewellyn-Smith, permanent secretary of the Board of Trade, said that the beneficial exercise of the functions of government departments associated with commerce was proportionate to the degree of cooperation between those departments and the voluntary organizations representing commercial opinion.

State action, he declared, could never be a substitute for private enterprise, and it would be disastrous for this country if those who directly represented commerce allowed the vitality of their private enterprises to be impaired by reliance upon state assistance, however well-intentioned this might be.

EARLY ENGLISH CANOPY FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)

WINCHESTER, England—An interesting discovery was made during the course of the excavations which are being carried out for the new buttresses on the south side of Winchester Cathedral. A piece of carved Purbeck marble was found which proved to be the lost canopy of the monument of Aymer de Valence, who, under the title of Bishop Ethelmar, ruled the see from 1250 to 1260.

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FABIAN WARE WRITES PLAY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Fabian Ware, since retiring from the editorship of the Morning Post, has written a play entitled "The Chalk Line," in collaboration with Norman Mac Owan. It will be produced in London shortly.

## NUMBER OF VESSELS CALLING IN AT PORT ADELAIDE IS RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—In view of the briskness of all branches of trade and the expansion of the agricultural industry through the opening of new areas for settlement, it is not surprising that the number of vessels which called at Port Adelaide, the chief seaport of South Australia, during 1911 constituted a record.

This is the more satisfactory for the reason that the statistics reveal a steady annual increase in the trade of Port Adelaide and of Port Pirie (the second port of the state) during recent years.

The number of vessels which arrived at Port Adelaide last year, including warships and government vessels, was 1661, of an aggregate net tonnage of 3,144,232 tons, compared with 1004 vessels of 3,021,521 tons in 1910.

In considering these figures it is interesting to note that in 1870 the tonnage of vessels entering and leaving all South Australian ports totaled but 287,980 tons. It is estimated that during the past year a total of 1,750,000 tons of cargo, including outward and inward merchandise, was handled at the inner and outer harbors.

The outer harbor is being increasingly availed of by large and deep-draught vessels. During the year just closed the accommodation was at times found insufficient, and extensive berthing additions and improvements are now being effected.

## AGENDA OF LABOR CONFERENCE HAS STRIKING POINTS

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The Agenda paper for the labor conference which opened recently in Hobart contained some startling notices. One advocated the adoption of a six hours' working day, and another the establishment of a federal scheme of natural insurance (life and fire).

Others provide that any member of the labor party, whether in Parliament or not, who accepts an imperial title shall automatically cease to be a member; the establishment of a commonwealth-owned fleet of mail steamers for oversea trade, and another fleet of interstate steamers; the abolition of the high court and of the state governments and parliaments as at present existing, and the transfer of their properties and powers to the government and parliament of the commonwealth; and the adoption of the principle of preference to unionists and labor supporters.

## FRANCE NEEDING NEW TECHNICAL FARM TRAINING

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—At a dinner given recently by the French National Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, at which M. Emile Loubet presided, M. Pams, minister for agriculture, contrasted farming in the older days with the modern methods of today.

The Cooperative Distributive Stores in Suffolk have also taken to cooperative farming, and have purchased a farm of 290 acres at Stadey Camps for the society of Haverhill.

## OSCAR STRAUSS COMES TO LONDON

(Special

## THE HOME FORUM

## W. D. HOWELLS AND LONGFELLOW

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS tells how he used to go home from Longfellow's house in Cambridge, Mass., after the meetings of the Dante Club, which was scarcely a club but a more or less fluctuating group which met at the poet's house, and after listening to and criticizing his translation of Dante as it progressed were later his guests at supper.

"Often as I returned home," he says, "I was as if borne through the air by my pride and joy. I still think that was the richest moment of my life, and I look back at it as the moment in a life not unblessed by chance, which I would most like to live over again if I must live any."

This, then, is another answer to the question his visitor put to him the other day about the experience upon which he looks back with the greatest pleasure. There have been many young authors who have revered and loved their literary idols, but the correspondent of the New York Sun who interviewed Mr. Howells feels that no one has given us a more delightful record of these youthful adorations than Mr. Howells has. It was written after a lapse of more than 30 years, and it is not often one finds such blending of young enthusiasm with mature discrimination. Even the perspective of years, however, did not dull his picture of Longfellow, of whom he

says almost all the finest things that could be said of any man.

Even his estimate of Longfellow's literary achievements grows rather than lessens with time. Twenty years ago he wrote of Tennyson's influence on him when he himself was a youth enamored of poetry and bent on mastering the art he felt to be the finest of all arts. He said then that no other poet ever had been as much to him as Tennyson had. But the other day, when asked if this was still true, he gave a qualified assent.

"As a boy," he said, "I soaked myself in Tennyson. But I am growing to think more and more of Longfellow, of his simplicity and purity of style."

"How about the poets of today?"

"Who are they? It is true that the general level of poetry is higher now than it ever was. Occasional poetry is of a far better quality than it used to be. I often see things in the Sun, for example, which are really beautiful. This may be also said of Mrs. Dargan's volume of plays, 'Lords and Lovers.' These dramas are by no means faultless from the dramatic point of view, but they abound in striking lines and one comes upon images and phrases which have a Shakespearean flavor."

"How does contemporary American literature stand in other respects?"

"In the development of the short story we are supremely successful; more even than the French. That represents the highest achievement of present writers from the point of view of comparison with other literature."

## American Woman Poets

Discussing woman poets, a writer in the Ladies Home Journal refers to an American group by saying that no name is more familiar to readers of verse of the last 20 years than that of Miss Thomas. From the very start her work has had singular definiteness of form and excellence of workmanship. One suspects that she grew up with the eighteenth century books around her, so free is she from that confusion of the various vocabularies of the arts which blur the clearness of a great deal of modern writing. Miss Thomas has loved nature with quiet loyalty that has infused itself into her work. That work is never feverish, excited, overstrained; it is quiet, calm, eminently sane. Among writers of verse in this country Miss Thomas expresses the classical mood and her style has the classical quality.

Women are represented in the very interesting revival of the poetic drama in this country. Mrs. Marks' finely phrased and finely imaginative play, "The Piper," has won a stage success and popular audiences have not been indifferent to the poetic feeling which runs through it.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, March 5, 1912

### Government and Commerce

IN THE larger sense, affairs of government and affairs of business are identical. Politically, governments rise and fall with the ebb and flow of trade. In the United States the fortunes of the Republican party for fifty years have been bound up with what is recognized as national prosperity. There is no valid reason why the Democratic party should not have had an equal share of the credit, except that it has been opposed to policies on the Republican side which have seemed to operate to the development and advancement of industry. Few will take the trouble to go back of the tariff, or other legislative devices for stimulating trade, in order to discover if, after all, the main source of American prosperity for half a century has not been the marvelous natural advantages of the country. At all events, business, directly or indirectly, has regulated politics and government for almost two generations. Latterly politics and government have undertaken to regulate business. The latest move of all is one in the direction of bringing government and business into closer touch.

Matters have been pointing this way for some time. Notwithstanding various proceedings brought against certain methods of doing business and the apparent disposition of the government to assume a stricter surveillance in commercial affairs than perfect freedom of trade would seem to warrant, it must have been as clear to Washington as to all other parts of the country that eventually the occasion for so many clashes between the government and business enterprises must cease. This could best be brought about by closer contact and clearer understanding. Something of this nature was evidently in the thought of President Taft when he prepared his message of last December to Congress. Something of this nature must have been in the thought of Secretary Nagel when he recently addressed the Boston Chamber of Commerce. This is made clear by the memorandum that has just passed from the White House to the department of commerce and labor. As outlined by the President, the coming together of government and business representatives would give the former the opportunity to consult the latter on all problems of trade supremacy; it would afford cooperation in the expansion of commerce at home and abroad, and it would provide a means by which government officers charged with the enforcement of laws could become acquainted with the complexities which surround their administration. Further than this, it is added: "Congress in framing new statutes affecting trade and commerce would have first-hand advice of an official nature."

It will be inferred from this in some quarters, no doubt, that the government is not altogether content with its own methods of procedure in carrying on business prosecutions so far; but no political capital should be made out of this. Not alone the administration, but the country in general, would be better satisfied if the laws might be interpreted and enforced with less of the sensational and spectacular and more genuine effectiveness. There can be no desire among right-minded people anywhere for a continuance of business unrest and disturbance; what is demanded is that business shall be regulated rightly and wisely. If this can be done through cooperation between the business interests and the government, that will be a much better plan than attempting to do it by arousing antagonisms. President Taft and Secretary Nagel should be encouraged in their attempt to bring the government and business closer together.

### Jefferson Memorial

PROCURING the cash wherewith to erect a memorial to Thomas Jefferson in New York city can hardly be a difficult task, especially since the sum needed is comparatively small. Already prominent national and state officials, followers of Jefferson, are pledged to leadership in the money-raising campaign; and it may well be that the sum of the gifts will surprise the projectors of the enterprise. Hamilton, Jefferson's great rival as a political philosopher and constructive statesman, long since was honored with a statue by the metropolis, a natural priority of recognition in view of the great federalist's career in New York and also because his theories of state conform more closely to those usually held by persons of property. The demand that the Virginian Democrat also have recognition will very likely be indorsed by many present residents of New York born south of Mason and Dixon's line solely because of the Virginian origin of Jefferson. By others it may be aided owing to their substantial agreement with his theory of government.

What did Jefferson represent, and how far is the party he created loyal to his teachings? Jefferson stood for reduction of collective action of society to a minimum. The less government the better. He was for decentralization of power rather than concentration of the same. He had a secular ideal of civilization distinct from the theocratic conception of states deriving their ideals from Rome or Geneva. Education for citizenship and abundant honors for intellectual leaders and trained thinkers were fundamental articles of his civic creed, hence his paternity of the University of Virginia and pioneer provision for education of a technical as well as classical type. Pomp, ceremony and conventions he despised. Fully and unreservedly he accepted the French doctrinaire conception of democracy in a republican form, and whether drafting an indictment against Great Britain, making the organic law of a republic or serving it as President, he accepted as sound an idealistic conception of human nature and the theory that the best form of government is that of the people. Jefferson drew his inspiration from France; Hamilton drew his from Great Britain and her colonies' experiments with self-government. Jefferson trusted the many; Hamilton relied on the guiding, expert few.

Unquestionably of late years the validity of French theories of state and of democracy has been challenged. American statescraft has favored centralization of power. The individual is increasingly subjected to social control. State functions increase in pomp and splendor. Democracy itself is divided between those who would retain the republican, representative system and those who would revert to the "pure" democracies of classic Greece and Rome.

THE next two or three years should be great ones for the Panama hat.

WHILE there is a large and increased demand for automobiles of all kinds in South America, so far both the pleasure car and the motor truck have confined their operations largely to cities and their immediate environments. Highways of the sort that would tempt any extensive overland travel are not conspicuous features of South American present-day development. When it comes to penetrating into the mountain fastness, to cutting across the immense pampas of Argentina, to scaling altitudes that modern engineering no longer consider obstacles of consequence the steel trail is the means chosen in the domain of transportation. Now and again an automobile, more venturesome than his fellow, experiences the strangeness of a long journey across the southern continent, or a no less novel trip that takes him north and south. Machines have seldom been put to more severe tests than in those sections of South America which by reason of this inaccessibility have tried both the reliability of the machine and the patience of the operator.

That the time is near when motor trucks of special design will be needed for opening up the interiors of the countries below the isthmus seems assured. In the hauling of timber, the operation of mines, the conveying of laborers in territories formerly unfrequented, the motor car may prove to be a pathfinder of exceptional adaptability. There may be conditions to be taken account of in the tropics that are not in evidence in temperate climates, but the question of serviceability is one that manufacturers can answer to the satisfaction of all southern users, if they will but give the subject careful consideration.

It is the belief of those who know that in the future more attention will be paid to heavy machines, suitable for freight transportation, than has been the case in the past. It would appear, therefore, that a thorough investigation of what is needed in the tropical countries in the matter of machines to precede the railroad or to become its auxiliaries would be a paying proposition for any manufacturer anxious to secure a hold on the great market now imminent to the south.

### New Income Tax Plan

FROM all accounts, the new income tax plan for the United States, launched by the House Democrats, is not to be treated on its merits at either end of the Capitol; it is probable that the President would find it impossible to treat it on its merits should it by any chance reach the White House. There appears to be little question that it would produce the revenue made requisite by the placing of sugar on the free list; its simplicity and the opportunity it gives for reaching a large class of well-to-do people who are now supposed to be exempt from an equitable share of the burden of citizenship appeals as strongly to a large element in the Republican party as it does to the rank and file of the Democracy. But like many other things that may be meritorious in themselves, it is tangled up in problems concerning the treatment of which men who otherwise would be together are far apart.

The bill will almost unquestionably pass the House, because the opponents of free trade in that body are in the minority. There is at present little hope, however, that it will receive the support of the Senate progressives. There are Democratic senators, even, who would much prefer to remain silent on this measure. Senator Bristow's remark that his progressive colleagues favored the income tax but were opposed to free sugar illustrates the point we have been endeavoring to make clear. Similarly, there are Democrats who favor the income tax, and who, generally speaking, are low tariff men, but who entertain serious doubts as to the wisdom of placing sugar on the free list.

In these circumstances it is clear that the income-tax device for preventing a deficit, or for providing a regular revenue, will not receive fair play. It will not be permitted to stand alone. In the very nature of things it cannot be considered at present apart from the free sugar proposition. But it seems to have made an appeal that cannot be drowned out by opposition to free trade; that may, perhaps, and at a much earlier day than some suppose, occasion its recall for possibly a better treatment.

IT IS pretty difficult in these times to know just what to do. Kerosene and gasoline, for instance, have each advanced two cents a gallon since the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company. Of course, there is the alternative of letting things alone, but nobody will take it.

FOLLOWING a stirring debate the New York city board of education has voted unanimously to revise the curriculum of the public schools, with the hope of simplifying the courses that are obligatory and eliminating "fads and frills." This is a laudable intention, no doubt, but much easier to declare than to execute. In this case surely it is not to be undertaken until the community that authorized expenditure of large sums for an investigation of the schools by an expert has had his report. When the facts disclosed by Professor Hanus of Harvard University and his assistants are before the citizens and have been accepted as conclusive data on which to base changes that may be recommended by him or by others, then would seem to be the time for a radical revision of the New York curriculum, and not before.

There is a cant of morals and manners as well as a cant of religion, and much of the demand for "simplicity" that arises today is spurious in quality and has no basis in the facts. The modern youth and the modern parent cannot be induced to take up with any reaction in education that demands a return to the three R's and the village school. A complex social order demands variously informed and variously trained participants. Society must devise an educational system and pedagogical method that will develop adults whose youth will have been utilized to fit them for a complex and not a simple state of society. It is quite easy to carry to an extreme the principle of diversity of interests and studies in primary and secondary schools. Educational systems may be devised and imposed upon constituencies not equal to the task of operating or appreciating them; and where this is the case the ideal has to be adjusted to what is possible, leaving to time the duty of later defining another step on the way to the completest school life.

Of course, the unanimity of action reported from New York would seem to imply that there is a basis for the dissatisfaction that

### Motor Truck as Pathfinder

apparently exists there with the results of the public school system as at present organized on the curriculum side. The radical changes in population now under way in the metropolis of themselves would make some alteration of the educational program necessary, were there no other factors entering in.

Given swiftly increasing complexity of social life, an era of striking modifications of traditions lying ahead and intensified demand for an education that trains toward economic independence of women as well as men, and how reactionary is the point of view that demands that public schools be stripped bare of the newer courses of study, the more modern adjuncts of teaching, and that the old-time simplicity be resumed! Much wiser would be provision by cities of such living conditions in homes, on the streets and in places of amusement as would conserve the best energies of pupils for the process of gaining a broad education. Here is where the state and the family have crucial relations with the schools. Normal, well-disciplined children, sufficiently nourished, suitably refreshed and kept aloof from extraneous diversions that are better sampled by adults, do not find it impossible to meet school courses reasonably expanded to meet contemporary demands and needs.

### The Hill Towns' Prayer

WITHOUT siding for or against any particular legislation involved in the controversy it yet is open to a student of changing conditions in rural New England to note the "Prayer from the Hills" which towns in western Massachusetts, wishing better transportation facilities, have formulated and made public. Claiming that for long the cities have been growing at the expense of the hill villages and towns, taking wealth both in the form of stalwart youth and state taxes for improvements benefiting chiefly the large centers of population, the towns now say that it is time for the cities to quit blocking measures that promise to revivify the rural districts. Renewed interest in agriculture more skilfully administered, replanting of orchards that will furnish fruit for urban consumers, use of "white coal"—electricity—for small industries, increase of the number of summer residents—these are factors entering into a renaissance of New England country life. To make this restoration as effective as it should be and to crown the process of rehabilitation there must be, from village to village, modern transit facilities such as electricity alone can provide.

There is tactical shrewdness in this appeal just at a time when Boston is asking the Legislature for extension of power to be used by the board of port directors. Moreover, there is essential justice in the claim that it is not altogether fair for a section of the state that is already profiting considerably by electrification of its highway routes of travel to stand in the way of another region of the state that would profit in the same way. What legislators called upon to deal with this matter must, of course, bear in mind is not the short but the long view of the problem; and care must be taken that these rural communities, in their desire for tangible immediate relief, shall not underestimate the enduring moral and pecuniary results of what might prove to be only secondarily helpful to villages and towns now clamorous for an outlet to the larger world.

The social program of the commonwealth, crystallized into law, must be a compromise and adjustment between rival sections, rival classes and rival parties. The tendency of the time is to overstress the urban point of view, the city problem, the desires and will of the wage-earner and of the employer who manufactures goods on a large scale. An appeal like this from the hill towns, phrased as rhetorically and pathetically as it is, serves to remind Massachusetts that it must not overlook regions where tillers of the soil predominate and where industries flourish in which owner and operatives still have friendly personal relations, exemplifying the original democratic structure of New England town life.

### "Blue-Sky Law" for New Jersey

NEW JERSEY has become famous or notorious, according to circumstances, as the "mother of trusts," the "mother of corporations." Many of the charters it has granted in recent years have not proved to be conducive to public welfare. The state has been severely criticized because of the freedom with which it has granted articles of incorporation to big and little concerns that would have found it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain recognition elsewhere. At length, however, there appears to be a strong probability that New Jersey will relieve itself of such odium as has come to it through the looseness of its incorporation laws. If a measure just introduced in the Legislature by Prof. John D. Gill, Republican member from Mercer county, shall be enacted, the "wild-cat" corporation will practically be ruled out of the state. The Gill bill, it seems, is an adaptation of the famous Kansas "blue-sky law," so called because it was intended to shed the clear light of day upon joint stock undertakings.

Under the provisions of the measure drafted to meet the peculiar needs of New Jersey, every corporation organized in that state, before offering any stock, bond or security for sale, must file with the banking commissioner an itemized statement of its financial condition, the plan upon which it purports to do business, a copy of its charter, by-laws and all contracts that it proposes to make with stockholders, these to be verified by the head of the company. Every company granted a license to do business is to be subject to examination at any time by the banking department, and, in addition, the company must file semi-annual statements with that department.

The provision that is most likely to give the dishonest or reckless organizer pause is one which declares that any person who shall knowingly or wilfully subscribe to, or make, or cause to be made, any false statement or false entry in any book of such investment company, or exhibit any false paper with the intent of deceiving any person authorized to examine into the affairs of such investment company, or shall make or publish any false statement of the financial condition of such investment company, or the stocks, bonds or other securities by it offered for sale, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$200 nor more than \$10,000, and shall be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than ten years in the state penitentiary.

This is drastic, but it seems to be in the interest of the public. It is understood that the attorney-general, as well as the secretary of state and the banking and insurance commissioner approve of it. New Jersey has for years been used as a tool by promoters of dishonest corporations that have preyed upon the entire country, and a law to check this kind of business will give general satisfaction.